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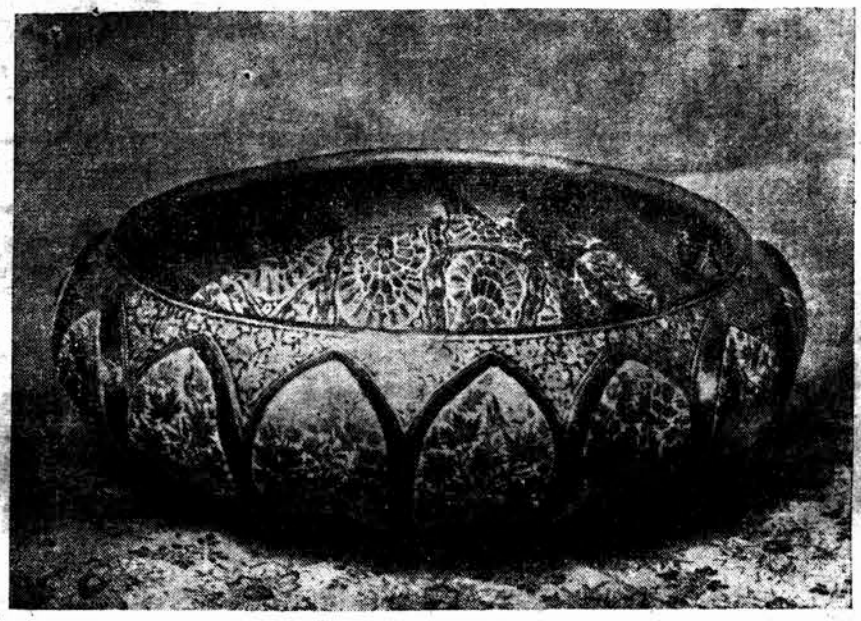
GLORY OF HANDICRAFTS THAT'S IND



Silver repousse bowl from Kashmir, modelled on the pattern of the lotus

Copper and silver repousse work from Madras and Cutch, showing extremely delicate designs.

Wealth of India's cottage industries has been brought to New Delhi from various provinces. Exquisite specimens of artistic handiwork from northern-most Kashmir and southern-most Madras vie with one another.

WITH THE INDIAN IN ETHIOPIA

(See Page 5)

137424

KINDNESS TO PETS

★

By David E. Nicholas

From time to time there appear in the streets of towns posters exhorting people to boycott circuses because, " the training of performing animals cannot be effected without cruelty."

Not long ago, the fire brigade was called out to rescue a bird marooned with broken wings on a high roof. The crowd which gathered to watch this nerve-racking spectacle applauded, when the job of mercy was successfully carried out.

Now and again a carter is brought before a magistrate and charged with brutal treatment of his animals. Cases of this kind are rare, but when they do occur, the culprit is severely punished.

Queues are to be seen daily at shops where food for dogs, cats and birds is sold. The owners of pets take great care that the calories needed to keep an animal fit should be supplied to it regularly.

It often happens that people give up part of their meagre food rations, in order that a cat or a dog should be well nourished.

If real starvation—caused by war, for example —should ever come to Britain, the domestic pets would certainly not be killed and eaten as in other countries. The love of horses which is inborn in nearly all Englishmen makes the human consumption of horse-meat on any large scale highly improbable.

An Englishman rarely beats his dog. On the other hand, dogs in Britain very seldom attack people. They are happier here than elsewhere, so their natural savage instincts become civilised: they are not trained to attack. The principle of kindness thus becomes mutual.

Perhaps it is too little known in the world that kindness is one of the most important streaks in the Englishman's mind. Deliberate cruelty is abhorrent to him.

Kindness is an offspring of civilisation: cruelty a partner of barbarism. T. S. S. guards in concentration camps torturing prisoners was a daily pleasure, but to their pets they were kind; they also used to train Alsatians to jump at the throat of hapless inmates. Their "kindness" to animals was, of course, inverted. No one can really be kind to any creature, if he is not first and foremost kind to human beings. In England, it would be impossible to imagine a pet-lover treating his fellow man or woman barbarically.

True, there are exceptions. Hunting and fishing are in Britain widespread sports. But there are very strong voices to be heard against hunting in particular. Fishing is another matter, for this is one way of obtaining necessary food (though it happens more than often that amateur fishermen fish for pleasure only, or for relaxation, without any thought that the fish caught may later be cooked). Anyway, these two exceptions only prove the general rule of kindness. And perhaps, if civilisation progresses in the same direction, game shooting for pleasure will one day become an offence.

Many years ago, in a Continental city, I saw a tram-driver stop his vehicle, for he had noticed just in front of his tram two sparrows, fighting desperately with their beaks and bleeding from wounds; the driver got out, separated the two little birds,

(Continued on page 8)

Reporter: "Can you tell me the secret of your longevity?"
Old Reprobate: "I expect as 'ow they're afraid I'll drink the spirits."

"THE PROTECTOR"

Justus in The Minneapolis Star

WEEK-END FUN

THE standard of education is appalling, especially among politicians. How can they be qualified to lead when they cannot even read or write?

G. BERNARD SHAW.

★

INSTEAD of Eire saying as in the past. "Include me out," now substitutes "Exclude me in." It is just one more failure of English romanticism to grasp the rigid implications of Irish logic

A Beverley Baxter, M.P., J.P. in THE TIMES, LONDON.

★

THE worst books are the most important, for they are the books read by the young.

C. R. HEWITT, in FURTHER EDUCATION.

★

YOU NEED not ask your dad about these things. While I am here you have the advantage of asking your grand-dad.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

★

SOME MEN would like women to have faces and figures, but no heads

Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL.

★

AN eastern go-getter spied a lazy Indian chief lolling indolently at the door of his tepee somewhere out west. "Chief", remonstrated the go-getter, "why don't you get yourself a job?"

"Why?" grunted the chief.

"Well you could earn a lot of money. Maybe 30 or 40 dollars a week."

"Why?" gdunted the chief.

"Or if you worked hard and saved your money, you'd soon have a savings account. Wouldn't you like that?"

"Why?" grunted the chief.

"With a big savings account you could retire, and then you wouldn't have to work any more——"

"Not working now," pointed out the Indian.

INSURANCE INDEX, London

★

RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

Sherlock Holmes reincarnated was walking down a busy street one day, accompanied by his exerfaithful companion, Dr. Watson.

"Well", remarked the great detective, "I'm glad to observe that at least one of these modern girls has come to her senses—and she must be very pretty, too".

"What girl"? asked Dr. Watson.

"The one in the short skirt, who is walking behind us', replied Sherlock Holmes.

"Marvelous!" exclaimed Dr. Watson with enthusiasm, after he had corroborated the statement by a glance behind. "How in the world did you ever know without turning your "head"?

'Elementary, my dear Watson, elementary", the great detective replied. "I merely observe the expression of delight on the faces of the gentlemen who are walking toward us?"

—Wall Street Journal.

★

This story is going around Europe. A hunter named Sam went out with a long-range rifle, and came upon a huge bear. The bear was not as well armed, but he had claws and wit. So he asked the hunter, "What are you looking for?" Said the hunter, "I want to get myself a fur coat." "Well," said the bear, "I'm looking for my breakfast. Why not come around to my den, and we'll talk it over."

The hunter and the bear sat down to work out an agreement. After a while the bear got up all alone. They had reached a compromise. The bear had got his breakfast, and the hunter had on his fur coat.

—Worldover Press

★

A man whose store burned down says the fire was caused by friction—the mortgage rubbing against the insurance policy.

—Copper's Weekly

★

Recently at a gathering of literary and theatrical personalities, a certain well-known producer was holding forth on the countless mistakes he had made in his business and how much money they had cost him.

"I declare," he announced, "I'm my own worst enemy."

"Not while I'm in the room," was the rejoinder of Columnist Franklin P. Adams

—Labor

★

IN OUR day of increasing Governmental absolutism the practical value of there being a supply of gentlemanly minded persons in positions of trust can hardly be exaggerated.

CHRISTOPHER SYKES, in TIME AND TIDE, London.

DON'T WORRY, DO MORE

Don't think of problems as difficulties; think of them as opportunities for action.

After you've done your best to deal with a situation, avoid speculating on the outcome. Forget it and go on to the next thing.

Keep busy. Keep the 24 hours of your day filled with these three ingredients: work, recreation, sleep. Don't allow yourself time for abstract thinking.

Don't concern yourself with things you can't do anything about. Armchair generals don't win battles, but they do have nervous breakdowns.

For the time being anyway, eliminate daydreaming completely. Stop building air castles.

Don't procrastinate. Putting off an unpleasant task until tomorrow simply gives you more time for your imagination to make a mountain out of a possible molehill, more time for anxiety to sap your self-confidence. Do it now, brother, do it now!

Don't pour out your woes and anxieties to other people. You don't want their sympathy—it'll merely make it easy for you to feel sorrier for yourself.

Get up as soon as you wake up. If you lie in bed, you may use up as much nervous energy living your day in advance as you would in actual accomplishment of the day's work.

Try to arrange your schedule so you will not have to hurry. Hurry, a blood brother of worry, helps shatter poise and self-confidence, contributes to fear and anxiety.

If a project seems too big, break it up into simple steps of action. Then negotiate those steps like rungs in a ladder—one at a time. And don't allow yourself to think about the difficulties of step number two until you've executed step number one.

WHAT IS IN A WATCH

★

By Simon Wolf

THE calendar measures and indicates periods of time from a day upwards: days, weeks, months, years, centuries and millenniums. Where fractions of the 365th part of the time necessary for the earth to rotate round the sun, or, more simply where fractions of the period necessary for our planet to rotate on its axis are concerned, other time meters are used: the watch and the clock.

They measure the hours, minutes and seconds, which together make up a day. Their tick-tock reminds us that, as the Greeks said, "all is flowing and nothing stays", that, in fact, there exists no present, only a past and a future, and that, despite Einstein and his theory of relativity, time appears to be an absolute component of our life.

It is quite possible that mankind is wrong in this. A philosopher would not be surprised to discover that only by accepting the conventional truth of astronomical movements, are we apt to attach such importance to the movement of a watch. Perhaps one day man will find that timeless life is possible, but—as the things are organised now—the time element is perhaps the strongest motive power in the human activity, comparable only with that of space. Space, however, is shrinking before our eyes—inventions and discoveries are speedily overcoming its former omnipotence—and, it may well be that this will also happen with time in the future.

"When you were in the last war did you ever get used to bursting shells?"
"It all depended on the age of the eggs, laddie."

The order of our life demands it. In paradise, life may be timeless; in human society, even the most primitive, there is no escape from sunrise and sunset and all that these regular events imply. A bush Negro may not wear a wrist-watch, but he still measures the fractions of his day; the same applies to a native beauty idling by the sea on a remote island. Time marches on, everywhere, and for everybody, and as the wedding formula says "for better and for worse, in sickness and in health, till death..."

It seems to march on—in the most precise manner—in Switzerland where they are now manufacturing wrist-watches which are also calendars; but whether time of the day is measured by means of the sun, or sand or a mechanism surrounded by chromium, the principle remains unchanged. A grandfather clock of bygone centuries, and an electrical clock of today, one which is wound once a year or every 24 hours, one as large as Big Ben in London or so small that a magnifying class is necessary to read it—they are all measures of time, and also instruments which remind man that the ages continuously, and that he should therefore hurry. Whether time is measured, as in ancient history, by sun dials—instruments indicating time by the movement of the sun"s shadow round a figured dial—or by a sand-glass; by dignified grandfather clocks, deafening tower machineries, pendulum instruments in peasant homes, or a platinum wrist watch glanced at by a beauty who is only an hour late for the rendezvous, time marches on, and its symbol and memento is the tick-tock which, like air, worry and happiness, is man's companion, from the cradle to the grave.

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G. B. S. IS 93• NEXT WEEK.•

'Great Pricker Of Illusions'

●

BY SUKUMAR ROY

★

The author takes a rapid glimpse into the life and achievements of G.B.S., who made people think seriously, who gave a rude shock to the conventional and age-old beliefs and conceptions of the world of today, who is responsible for the creation of Britain's Labour Party, now in power, who at the age of 93 is still producing a new play and whose main business, in his own view, is the 'pricking of illusions', the 'stripping away of disguises', and even the 'destruction of ideals'.

THE 93rd birthday of George Bernard Shaw draws to him love and veneration from peoples in all parts of the Globe. Britain's most famous old man, who has already himself passed into legend of history, has just given proof of his vitality by producing a new book at the age of 92. He has also undertaken to write another book, a play, which he calls "Far Fetched Fables" even at the age of 93.

His book, which has seen the light of the day only recently, is largely autobiographical, he calls Sixteen Self-Sketches. It is written with all the gusto and enjoyment of life which one expects of him.

Shaw tells how, after he had left Ireland at the age of 20 and came to London to seek his fortune, it took him more than ten years to achieve any success as an author. In the interval he had written five novels, all failures, and made only £15 out of free-lance journalism. But when he became a success he thoroughly enjoyed it. "It is good fun having a lot of money to throw about." he says, "the only fun."

The play which G.B.S. is now writing, deals with the world after the atom bomb. This is revealed by Hayden Church, who had an interview with G. B. S. a few months back. Shaw, however, declined to tell him any more about the play. He now hardly ever leaves his cottage—home in the tiny Hertfordshire village of Ayot St. Lawrence, and certainly never comes to London to see a show, while in his youth, he used to go to the first night of every Gilbert and Sullivan opera as it was produced.

Trims Own Beard

At the age of 93 G.B.S. is still cutting and thrashing in verbal debate "with all the agility of a twenty-year-old man." He trims his beard himself and looks to many other personal needs without depending too much on the help of others. He explained recently why he has not seen his barbar since the Christmas holidays, "I trim it myself now," the 93-year-old man of letters said at his home in Ayot. Shaw relayed this information through his faithful house-keeper, Mrs. H. B. Higgs, who handles his telephone calls to free him for his daily writing stint.

"Mr. Shaw stands in front of the mirror every morning and snips bits off," she said. It is not an economic measure, she added.

Just on the first week of June last, Shaw expressed his desire to sell the contents of the Whitehall Court flat in which he lived and wrote for about 20 years.

The books, furnitures and paintings — will be sold at Southbys this month, and the firm has prepared catalogues for the purpose.

According to the latest news, Shaw, who now lives in retirement at Ayot St. Lawrence, outside London, recently has the contents of his forthfloor flat consisting of dining room, drawing rooms and kitchen, cleared out. He has taken a smaller, furnished flat in Whitehall Court.

No one since the time of Tom Paine, the 18th-century author of "The Rights of Man," has had so definite an influence on the social and political life of his times and country as Bernard Shaw.

In the early eighteen-eightees, he was converted to Socialism by reading Karl Marx; whereupon he joined the newly formed Fabian Society and with Sidney and Beatrice Webb set to work to correct Marxv's errors and to indoctrinate the British Liberal Party with their own brand of Socialism.

For twelve years he spoke at least three times a week, at street corners, in parks and squares, in small rooms, in large halls, his audiences varying from a dozen people to a thousand or more. He never took a penny for his speaking or his work as a socialist, and risked imprisonment on several occasions.

Liberals Drop Fabian Programme

But in the eighties and nineties of the last century he was indefatiable, and the Liberal party in the British House of Commons made a bid for popularity by adopting the Fabian programme in fighting an election on it. As Shaw and Webb had foreseen, this programme was dropped by the Liberals the moment it had served its turn at the the polls, and the leading Fabians were ready with their sensational tracts, "To your Tents. O. Israel!" and "A plan of campaign for Labour." A direct result of their efforts was formation of the British Labour Party, which made its first appearance in Parliament in 1906.

In all the fighting and propaganda which achieved this end Shaw had been the leading platform spirit, Webb the man who had supplied the movement with facts and figures; and, it is, therefore, true to say that these two, ably seconded by their colleagues, put Socialism on the political map of Great Britain and created the party which is now in power.

Shaw's influence had been extended over other fields as well. His lectures to the Fabian Society dealt with religion, science, marriage, education, medicine, diet, and indeed, every current problem about which there was any discussion at all. His earliest drama was directed towards the statement and criticism of contemporary social evils. In WINSOR'S HOUSES he dealt with slum landlordism: in MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION (1894) with prostitution, and in ARMS

(Continued on Page 26)

INDIA'S ENVOY TO THE VATICAN

M. Dhirubhai Desai with his wife on arrival at Rome to take up duties of his new charge. Mr. Desai is India's Ambassador in Switzerland.

He Put Socialism On Britain's Political Map

With the final Japanese Peace Treaty in the offing and Gen. MacArthur preparing the ground for it, public interest naturally centres on the pattern of peace which will revive the frustrated Japs and enable them to play their role in the new Asian set-up. Dr. Edward Ackerman who has surveyed the economic potentialities of the country has prepared a blue-print for

NEW DEAL TO JAPAN

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEE KLY"

TWO choices for Japan must be considered by the authors of the final peace terms for that country, says Dr. Edward Ackerman, the Harvard geographer, who has drawn up an analysis of the country's natural resources to guide General MacArthur and the American representatives at the peace table.

"ONE choice for Japan is that of a decent, gradually improving standard of living, stable resources, and the avoidance of civil disturbance for Japan.

"The other choice would result in Japan's population pressing more and more on its food and raw-material supply, over-production from resources until its capacity to produce declines further, causing a diminishing standard of living. Such a country can reasonably be expected to be made up primarily of discontented, if not miserable, people, who are tempted by any social, economic or political promises that include change, no matter how ill-founded.

"Action now on matters concerned with food and raw-material supply may well determine whether Japan regains a measure of prosperity or whether it moves toward poverty and social disruption.

"It is important that we recognize the bearing which external influence can have on Japan's future conditions. We may say that, since Japan is responsible for its situation, it is up to the Japanese to get themselves out of it. But if we want them to improve their lot in our democratic way, we would be forgetting our own best interest.

Many-Sided Problem

"The solutions to Japan's problems are many-sided", Dr. Ackerman says, "and they can receive assistance from continued sympathetic Allied action. Such action need not be indulgent, but it can be understanding.

"The most important actions relative to Japan's economic future must, of course, be Japanese—actions like concerted, scientific effort to increase production, scientific effort toward efficient consumption, and stabilization of population. The Allied nations, however, have it within their power to create a favourable or unfavourable environment for Japanese action which will speed or retard the nation's progress.

"In the light of the evidence at hand, American objectives would seem to be served best by assisting Japan to a stable resource base. Such action, moreover, can be consistent with the welfare of other Far Eastern nations and with our own traditional political sympathy".

Dr. Ackerman spent 20 months in Japan working on the analysis, and he was considered to be one of Gen. MacArthur's closest advisers while there.

A preview of Dr. Ackerman's analysis has been prepared for the use of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, under the title "Japanese resources and policy of the United States". This pamphlet is a bold statement, not of the course that the United States may choose to take in its attitude toward post-war Japan, but of the course that it may be compelled to follow.

"UNTIL now, the U.S. policy has been directed at the conversion of the Japanese into a peacefully inclined group of people and at a destruction of their war potential", Dr. Ackerman says.

"Toward that end many social, political and economic reforms have been carried out and more are in progress. Among them, none is more difficult, or more important, than the effort to make Japan economically self-supporting. The hope of a democratic, peaceable Japan hinges in large part of this economic restoration.

"But although progress has been made, Japan is not yet economically self-supporting. As the situation stands, Japan is highly dependent on

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

American aid. Furthermore, economic conditions in Japan today—if continued indefinitely—are not those which will contribute to the U.S. objectives. This is especially true since some Japanese are becoming aware of the increasing strategic importance of the islands to the United States".

Mounting Population

Whenever Allied representatives sit down to negotiate a peace treaty with Japan and consult the analysis of Japanese resources which has been drawn up for them by Dr. Edward Ackerman, they are likely to underline a sentence in his summary which says, "If Japan is brought to the modest living comforts of 1930-34, Japan can succeed only by great effort on its own part and with the aid of an understanding attitude on the part of the rest of the world".

The nation's economic difficulties make an understanding attitude on the part of the Allies essential to a good peace treaty.

Japan's fundamental difficulty, Dr. Ackerman points out, is the low ratio of resources to people. "She does not have the capacity to produce enough materials for the food, fuel, clothing and housing her people need, even on a minimum scale of consumption. Furthermore, the productive capacity of the island's resources is in danger of assuming a downward trend.

"EVEN in the pre-war period when there were 15 per cent fewer people and considerable assistance was obtained from colonial areas, all resources were used as intensely as the nation's technology permitted. Now the danger of destructive exploitation is very real. The outlook is not bright".

Japan's population is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. In 1948, on a land area less than that of California, 78,000,000 people—more than half the population of the United States—were living. By 1950 it is expected that there will be 82,000,000; by 1970, nearly 97,000,000.

"Now, and in the future, Japan must obtain more food and raw materials than ever before if the individual Japanese is to live in the modest manner which he and others hope will be possible".

Dr. Ackerman, assuming that the population might be stabilized at an obviously low 80,000,000 figure, has listed the resources Japan will need to get along with that number of people.

"During the next few years, an annual food deficit of 5,500,000 short tons of rice equivalents is to be expected. Shortages of other resources promise to be equally acute. Japan can produce enough textile fibres and pulp products to clothe its population but only at the expense of food production or at the expense of wood normally employed for other uses. Japan is depleting her wood supply at a rate which threatens to exhaust the forests.

Must Import Food

Japan is deficient in metals, including iron; lacks coking coal for its blast furnaces.

"Thus", Japan faces some of the most serious long-term food and raw-material problems in the world. Nippon is confronted with the necessity of importing, for domestic use alone, at least one-fifth of her food requirements, one-third of her wood or equivalent fibre requirements, 88 per cent of her petroleum requirements, more than one-half of her phosphate, nearly one-quarter of her potash, three-fifths of her iron, four-fifths of her lead, all her aluminum and rubber, and nearly all the tin, antimony, manganese, and many minor items for 80,000,000 people.

For the 97,000,000 people anticipated by 1970, the imports needed will be increased in proportion to the population increase.

Short of almost every item it needs keep its growing population alive, Japan must import food and other materials on a vast scale—"but" says Dr. Edward Ackerman, "serious doubt must be entertained as to Japan's ability to procure adequate exchange for the needed credits."

Not only must it be remembered that as population continues to increase—at the rate of 1,000,000 a year—requirements for imported materials for domestic use also must rise, but also it must be noted that Japan has only a few domestic produced raw materials from which export goods may be made.

There is a possibility that reparations payment will add to the foreign exchange debits, making the national account still harder to balance.

Costly Affair

"The world supply situation in a number of materials that Japan needs has changed definitely for the worse within the last decade. The present world food deficit is the most notable of the changes. The forest-products situation is only a little better. The petroleum outlook has deteriorated, and the world lead shortage appears likely to continue for some time. Although some of these shortages may be short term, Japan may have to pay relatively more for its import (in terms of its exports) than it did before the war.

"Japanese goods are and will be faced wih serious competition in export markets. The displacement of silk by nylon is only one instance. The impending growth of modern textile industries within the Asiatic countries with the largest cheap-goods market is another. Lower standards of living in Europe may introduce a new elementt of competition, as will major technical advances in either industrial nations. Finally, the general reputation for poor quality, which Japanese goods have acquired in the past, will not help them meet this competition."

Military Threat

"It is probable," Dr. Ackerman adds, "that military fears of other Asiatic countries will lead them to look unfavorably upon extensive Japanese manufacturing development for some time. The prevailing opinion of the Asiatic continent considers any extensive developement of Japanese industry a military threat. Until manufacturing facilities of the continent surpass those of Japan, this attitide is likely to be determined by the acuteness of immediate continental rather than longterm desirability from an international point of view.

"All things considered, the prospect for a balanced foreign trade which will provide Japan's minimum needs is not encouraging, although it cannot be considered impossible.

Fair Field

If strategic fears can be overcome, and Japan shows a sincerely changed attitude, the best hopes lie in trading arrangements with other Asiatic or South-West Pacific countries. China has the coking coal, iron, salt, antimony and tungsten that Japan needs; French Indo-China and New Caledonia, coal, iron, phosphate and nickel; India, iron and manganese; Siam and Malaya, the tin; Burma, Siam and Indo-China, rice; Malaya and Sumatra, rubber, the same countries the Philippines and the Soviet Union, surplus wood; the Philippines and Indonesia, vegetable oils and sugar; Korea may have surplus fish; and the Indonesian area, petroleum.

"All these areas, excepting possibly the Soviet Union, lack, and may lack for some time, the diversified manufactured goods that Japan could supply if facilities are rehabilitated. However, because of the serious food deficits elsewhere in Asia and the South-West Pacific, Japan may not be able to meet its most critical deficit from this area. Only vegetable oils and sugar promises to be freely available. Nevertheless, if arrangements could be made in Asia it appears possible that Japan in the near future would go a long way toward obtaining the food and materials it needs through foreign trade. Over the long run the outlook cannot be so optimistic."

As for decreasing the requirements of the individual Japanese, it must

(Continued on page 6)

With The Indian In Ethiopia

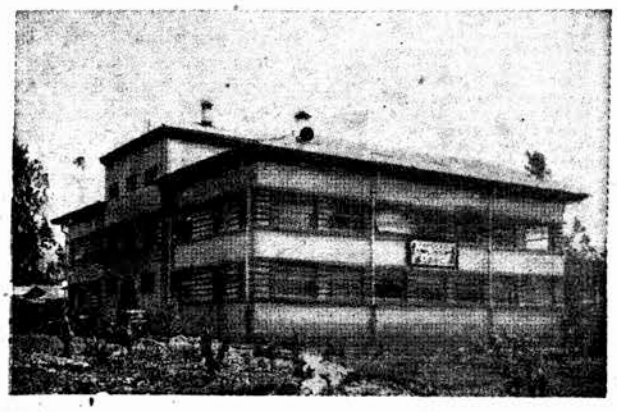
ROLE OF OUR COUNTRYMEN IN CAUSE OF EDUCATION

★

BY ALFRED B. ARLICK

Ethiopia, which is the only other self-governing nation in Africa, besides Egypt, is the latest country to send an envoy to this country. She is at the moment inviting a large number of Indians to help rebuild institutions that were completely destroyed during the Italian occupation.

The author was one of a batch of school teachers who went there and sets out in this article some facets of life in that country which the prospective Indian emigrant will do well to know.



Administrative Offices of the Ethiopian Ministry of Education at Addis Ababa.

YOU would not recognise Chhaganlal Ochavlal, of Ochavlal's "pedhi", Jungli Mohalla, Bardoli, as he sits at the head of his import and export business office at 9101, Hailie Selassie Avenue, Adis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Immaculate in his Italian-tailored cashmere suit, silk tie, and patent leather shoes, with hair well dressed, and a 14 horse power car, complete with chauffeur in livery at his beck and call, you would not believe that only a few years ago, he used to stalk bare-foot the lanes of Bardoli, India, wondering what to do with himself, or sit brooding in a "lungi" on the steps of his father's cloth shop in Jungli Mohalla.

Seven years ago he left the shores of India to join the firm of Haribhai Mehta & Co., cloth dealers at Addis Ababa's well-known "Mercato", as a humble sales assistant, and later started a business on his own until, today, he runs one of the most flourishing import and export stores in Ethiopia. He travelled there "deck without food" in one of the Mogul Lines' pre-World

HAILE SELASSIE
Emperor of Ethiopia.

War I steamers, and stopped over at 'dharamshalas' 'en route'. Today, when he makes one of his periodical visits to Kathiawar, he travels by nothing less than the B.O.A.C. plane. He belongs to the respected community of Indians in Ethiopia, which is today responsible for the bulk of the import and export trade of that country.

Chhaganlal's is not an isolated, but typical instance of the four million who have left the shores of their native India to carve out a career for themselves anywhere from Nigeria to the Fiji Islands, or from Scotland to Natal, in the world's eastern hemisphere, and from Vancouver to Peru in the west. And European business men the world over wonder how he did it, and are envious. Often they have admired him for it; often they have hated and accused him of unfair dealing and of amassing wealth at the expense of the native peoples.

Indians Are Cheaper

There is another type which "threatens" to invade the world abroad, particularly the countries in East Africa, where the natives are becoming gradually politically conscious and will some day come into their own.

This type is the Indian school teacher who, disgusted with the low scales of pay he gets in his own country, is willing to brave the storms of life in a foreign land. Abyssinia, which prefers to be known as the Empire of Ethiopia, and which is hard at work on the dual problem of abolishing illiteracy and balancing an overworked financial budget, has hit on a plan of importing, among other things, numerous Indian school masters and mistresses.

For, where before she has had to pay more than 600 Ethiopian dollars a month to the European or American teacher, she knows she can get as good a staff in the Indian for around 400 dollars per month: which works out to Rs. 750 and Rs. 520 for the two categories. And this, in terms of living in India, sounds a big morsel of earned bread.

But living in Ethiopia for the foreigner, particularly the Indian, is higher than in any part of the world and the figure, in terms of commodities, works out to much less than it seems, particularly if your wife is not a teacher, and you have a child or two to support. Further, the Indian, unless he is prepared to "stick it out", cannot live without his rice, which costs around four rupees a seer, and pay inflationary prices for his other diet, which has to be imported by air from ports in India, and to pay an almost one hundred per cent customs duty on entry. He dislikes the inexpensive macaroni which the other foreigners stomach, in place of rice. His wife cannot get sarees since there are none to be had in the shops, and substitute cloth costs around eight rupees a yard, making forty rupees for an ordinary five-yard saree. And ordinary house rents are from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. None the less, from the fact that Indians and Ethiopians look more alike each other, speaking complexion-wise, than do the American and European, the Emperor of Ethiopia, who is himself the Minister of Education in his government, has taken quite a fancy to the Indian school teacher, and is doing his best to accommodate him comfortably in his kingdom. Likewise, the bachelor Indian teacher finds it to his considerable pecuniary advantage to go and work in Ethiopia.

Exchange And Costs

The currency in vogue is the Ethiopian dollar, which is equivalent to a rupee and five annas, or two shillings, and 100 cents make a dollar. Weights and measures used are the kilogramme and the litre, 1,000 grammes making a kilogramme, which is a little more than two lbs. in weight, or about the same as the standard Indian seer. The following are the prices of the commodities used in daily life:

Charcoal is Ethiopian dollars six (E$6.00) per sack of about an Indian maund; butter is 1.50 per packet of 200 grammes and you have to buy it because there is no vegetable ghee to be had; A maidservant will cost you 20.00 per month, without food, and a manservant 30.00. Conveyance is by horse-rickshaw, and is about 0.25 per mile. Taxis are five times this rate, and buses about twice. Wheat is 0.40 per kilo, cooking oil 2.00 per 20-ounce bottle, rice is 3.00 per kilo; meat 1.50 per kilo, eggs 0.50 per dozen; chicken 1.00 each; milk 0.25 per 20-ounce bottle; electricity 0.40 per unit, water 2.00 per month per household; sugar is 1.00 per kilo; cocoanut oil is 4.00 per kilo, bath soap 1.00 per cake, pepper 16.00 per kilo; ovaltine 4.00 per lb.; tea 6.00 per kilo; glucose 4.00 per lb; boot polish 1.00 per tin, tooth paste 1.50 per tube, a 20-ounce bottle of brandy is 15.00; cigarettes are 0.50 per packet of ten; electric bulbs 0.50 each; umbrellas 15.00 each; and a bath floor brush of the ordinary type costs 5.00. An ordinary writing table costs 30.00 and a chair 15.00. Mattresses are 30.00 each and a laundry iron is 15.00. An ordinary serge suit of men's wear costs 175.00, and shoes 25.00 the pair. A felt hat is about the same. A hair cut in Ethiopia is 3.00, and hospitals charge upwards of 10.00 per day for an ordinary patient.

Some of the things you cannot get in Ethiopia are: Dalda, cocoanut, toor dal, methi, jaggery, jeera; bajri, curry leaf, coriander, most Indian vegetables, Amrutanjan; dhobie; Indian brassware, and fish except at some places.

A feature in the life of Ethiopia which the prospective emigrant will do well to study is the sentiment of the people, and the conditions in which these were formed. The Ethiopians are extremely chary of the presence of a foreigner in their midst, and this can sometimes make things extremely unpleasant to the Indian foreigner. There is reason for this. For centuries in the past, Abyssinia has been overrun by various foreign nations and, in spite of the brave resistance of her people these nations have subjugated and imposed a form of government on these proud people, which has been little short of slavery. And with an indomitable courage and some assistance from a friendly Allied Power, she has established herself as the only African country in the world which has won her independence through prowess.

Cold Country

Perched up on the vast platau of the Abyssinian mountains, 7,000 feet above sea level, and about 800 miles southwest of Aden, but politically cut off from the sea by European Somali territory, Ethiopia, although near the equator, is a very cold country judging by Indian standards and, although the seasons in general follow the same seqence as in India, the year-round rains, which are extremely heavy, render the summers sometimes colder than the winters and, very often, the winters are warmer than the summers.

IT is a prosperous country, deriving its revenue largely from an export trade in wheat, hides, and coffee. The population is only 15 million, and this for a country almost a third the size of India has not caused overcrowding or unemployment of any magnitude.

The people do not consider themselves Negroes, being of a lighter complexion, and have a considerable mixture of Arab blood in them. They are extremely prone to national prejudice, and pride themselves on the fact that Ethiopia once extended her sway to almost all the countries of the Middle East. Their emperor claims to be a direct descendant of the Jewish King Solomon I of Biblical fame. Indeed in no country has the coloured man commanded such a respect from the white man as the Ethiopian in Africa. On the other hand you cannot say that the Ethiopian is not colour conscious. He is extremely so and, in his dealings with the Europeans living in that country, the Indian will find it preferable to give right of way to the European, in deference to this silent, unexpressed wish of the Ethiopians.

Simple Diet

The Ethiopian diet is simple and inexpensive and, if you can accustom yourself to it, you will save a lot of money. For bread he eats a large sized fermented and well-fried "chapati" known as an Injara, which is made of milo. He never eats rice, and prepares a kind of dal made from the Abyssinian pea. He can sometimes afford beef or pork, but more often delights in a stew made of beans and potatoes only. The foreigner must fall back on anything that the Ethiopian government permits to be imported on an extremely high customs tariff.

The official Ethiopian language is Amharic, whose characters resemble Hebrew somewhat, but the poorer people speak Galla, Geez, or Tigri, and English is the medium of instruction in schools.

THE craze for "getting educated" is widespread, and there is such a demand for it that for a school fee of a dollar per month, the Ethiopian boy or girl finds it difficult to find room in a school system on which the Government is spending well over a crore of rupees a year, for a country of 15 million people. And this forms the highest share of the budget of any country in the world. There is indeed a higher percentage of school-going children in Ethiopia than there is in India.

Organisation Of Education

For the administration of education, there is a Provincial Director in each

H.H. MERDEZMATCH ASFAWESEN,
Crown Prince of Ethiopia.

of her 13 provinces, in each of which there is an average of 30 schools. Each school has about 300 pupils, two European or American senior teachers and four Indian assistant teachers, generally. The children, though keen are slow "on the uptake", and I have seen no country in the world where the government feeds and clothes its school children free of charges to the extent done in Ethiopia. And most schools are better built and equipped than in India. The Government have also sent about 300 students abroad for higher study at their own expense. They have also a very large number of night schools for adults.

The Ministry of Education is housed about two miles from the centre of Addis Ababa, the capital, in a well-built building that would do credit to the department in any country. The general control of affairs is in the hands of the DirectorGeneral. The present incumbent is Ato Akalework Haptewold, but the previous man was Ato Emmanuel Abraham, who has now been appointed as Ethiopian Envoy to India. Under him is Ato Ephraim Horrabo, the Assistant Director-General and Ata Markos Adalje, the Secretary-General. Collaborating with them is an American, Dr. Robert Hambrook, the Adviser. The Principal of the school is known as the Director, and he is invariably a European or an American, although a few Indians also have been appointed to this post in the smaller schools.

WHEN ROBOT: DOES IT ALL:

Will Humanity Be Free From Sweated Labour?

Robot machines surpass the powers of the human eye, smell better than noses, are more sensitive than the ear and work more unerringly than do human fingers.

In several types of factories—especially handling explosive or otherwise 'dangerous' materials—robots run the whole show with a few workers to switch them on to work and to control them.

Recently a robot plane flew from the United States to Britain and made a perfect landing on receipt of a radio signal from the starting station.

SOME months ago a U.S. engineer pushed a button that launched an airplane from a misty Newfoundand flying field—and also launched a new era for the world. The plane, piloted entirely by robot, slithered up into the sky and then streaked out over the Atlantic Ocean. Twelve hours later the plane picked up a radio signal over England, wheeled around, and slid gently down a "guide path beam" to a perfect landing, writes Athelstan Spilhaus in the "American Magazine".

An expert Army Air Forces pilot, Capt. Tom Wells, went along for the ride. He did not touch a control. As he stepped from the plane he conceded that the robot was a better flier than he was. In nasty flying weather, he stated, he would rather trust the robot to bring a ship down than his own flying skill. The robot, he said, "is much more sensitive and quicker to respond than any human brain and hands".

Flying airplanes across the Atlantic is just one of robot's many talents. He is now taking his uncanny skill to factories, farms, laboratories, stores, cafes, and offices.

Robot-Run Factory

One of his most breath-taking stunts is to run a huge factory. The Food Machinery Corporation's engineers at San Jose, Calif. are completing plans for a fruit-canning plant so completely robotized that human beings will be needed only to push buttons and check instruments!

Robots will take boxes of raw fruit, such as peaches, in their steel hands, dump and sort them into uniform sizes and throw out rotten ones. Then their nimble fingers will dig out seeds, shave off peels, and slice the fruit into segments.

Next, the robots will pour the slices into cans, suck out the air, squirt in the exact amount of syrup needed to fill the can.

Finally, after they have cooked and sealed the peaches, their steel fingers will paste labels on the cans, stack them neatly into cartons, seal, address, and send the cartons off to the grocery shelves, one every few seconds.

And when the cans get to the grocery store of the future, other robots will probably be on hand to sell the peaches to you, give you your proper change, and murmur a polite "Thank you!"

Some robots are already quite chatty. Elevators being installed in a Boston department store have a robot that cheerfully calls out at the appropriate floor, "Lingerie, foundation garments, dressing gowns.....".

Robot typists can type out neat, fresh copies of any letter you give them. And soon, it is hoped, these phantom typists will be able to take dictation from you as they type, provided you do not have too thick an accent.

These first crude robots are just forerunners of fantastically clever ones to come.

Here is the prospect that sociologist Lewis Mumford envisions: "Men be back once more in an Eden like state. The ritual of leisure will replace the ritual of work. Work itself will become a kind of game".

Now, for the first time in the history of man, our human nervous system, our senses, and our brain can largely be duplicated by electronic and other gadgets!

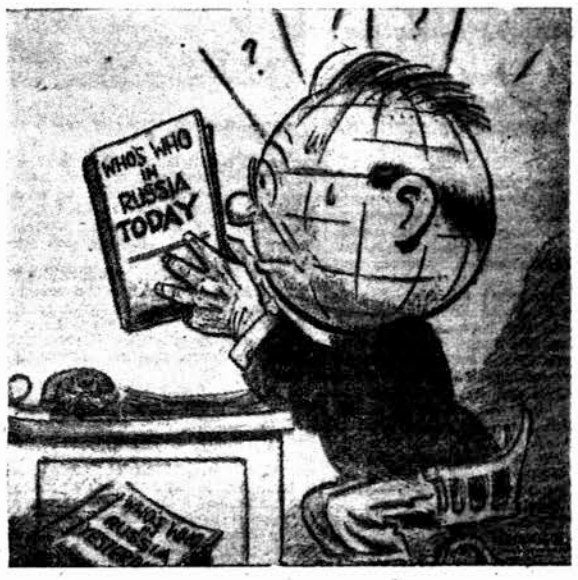
We have robot machines whose eyes (photoelectric or X-ray) are more accurate in many respects than the human eye....whose noses (gas detectors) smell more uncannily than human noses....whose hearing (microphonic) is far more sensitive than the human ear....whose sense of touch (electric micrometer, etc.) is many times more accurate for certain purposes than human touch....and whose fingers are vastly more unerring and untiring than man's.

Radar eyes, of course, can "see" through the thickest fog. When you enter a New York subway you are protected from escaping fumes by a robot nose.

Furthermore, the robot can calculate more reliably and swiftly than the human brain. The International Business Machines Corporation's new electronic calculator can figure—in three days—the exact position of the moon every six hours for the next two centuries.

The gray matter of the human brain is replaced in the robot by aluminum foil that stores away electrical images for future use.

Most significant of all, the robot machine can sense when anything is starting to go wrong in its operation and, all by itself, make the necessary adjustments to avoid an accident or breakdown.



Future weather forecasting may be done almost entirely by robots.

Likewise, we must rely on automatic machinery in many phases of the manufacture of atomic bombs. The only human beings at the heart of the Oak Ridge plant are technicians who patrol 11 miles of instrument panels far removed from the deadly radio-active processing centre.

When they began trying to manufacture synthetic rubber, as at the Humble Oil Company's big butyl plant at Bagtown, Texas, it was discovered that the job would have to be run almost entirely by robot, because the complexity and speed of the processes outran the ability of human operations to control them!

The robot-run factories can usually produce more and better goods at cheaper prices.

Until a few years ago all automobile tyres were laboriously built by hand on heavy iron cores. Today, in Akron, Ohio, plants, robot machinery is taking over all the heavy labour. Result: the tyre output per day has quadrupled.

Good Preview

A good preview of the coming factory appeared in the closing days of the war, when W. F. and John Barnes, of Rockford, Ill., built a plant to make high-explosive shells. It was manned by a few women at control boards. All of the handling of the red-hot metal at furnaces, for example, was done by a girl seated comfortably at a remote push-button station.

The shells, delicate mechanisms weighing 125 pounds, were never touched by human hands. They were carried by conveyor. At key points, robots with mechanical hands would lift the shells from the conveyor and shove them into machines, such as the threader, for processing. Then, a few seconds later, the hands would put the shells back on the conveyor.

In the factory of the future you will see batteries of hand-arm machines. Usually they will be mounted on a turntable device and will have magnetic or fixture-gripping fingers. They will be capable of all the motions of a workman's arm, and furthermore will be able to rotate at the wrist.

When the Federal Bureau of Information gets in a fingerprint of an unknown criminal, its robot-eye machine can whiz through file cards at a rate which makes the cards look like a blur to the human eye and can single out the file print that exactly matches the new print.

On Farms

Recently the robot has taken up farming in a big way, and the old farm will never be the same. He can candle eggs, count sheep, and open doors for cows.

Automatic machines are taking over several of the farmer's nastiest, most time-consuming chores. In the past, the dairy farmer has had to climb up 50 feet into his silo twice a day and, standing knee-deep in dank silage, shovel it out for 15 minutes.

Today all he has to do is snap on a switch. A mechanized farm hand begins scooping up the silage and blowing it out at a furious rate. By pushing another button the dairy farmer can have his stables cleaned.

It will probably be hard for most farmers to believe it, but an ingenious farmer, F. O. Masten, near Wellington, Texas, puts a half-dozen tractor ploughs out in the field soon after sunup, gets them started, and then goes on about his business. All day long and well into the night these amazing driverless tractors go around and around the field until it is completely ploughed.

The farmer's secret is simple: he has rigged the front end of each tractor with little disks which ride in the previous furrow. As a furrow turns a corner, the disks (and tractor) follow it, provided that the furrow is deep and the field fairly level.

John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, is not certain that he approves, but the robot also has taken up coal mining. The "mechanized miner" is a metal monster on wheels that does its own drilling and digging as well as loading.

A New York restaurant now has robot waiters. You write out your order and drop it into a slot on the table. You wait a very few minutes, and then, presto! a robot device pops your dinner before you steaming hot. It comes up through the centre of the table from the kitchen, which is in the basement.

If we utilize the robot intelligently, for the benefit of all, he can make us free as we've never been before.

NEW DEAL TO JAPAN

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(Continued from page 4)

be borne in mind that frugality is already a Japanese characteristic.

Population Problem

Therefore it is necessary, says the Ackerman summary, to consider another possible long-term solution to the resources problem--a reduction in rate of population growth (now better than 1,000,000 a year) and stabilization of the population total.

If Japan's population were to remain in the neighbourhood of 80,000,000, a balanced economy and a decent living for the average Japanese appear probable. But if population continues to rise at a rate which will bring it to 97,000,000 by 1970, there is much less hope.

The principal hope of many Japanese leaders who are for stabilizing population centres on emigration. They feel that restriction of the growing population rate is unnecessary so long as opportunities for settlement exist elsewhere in the world.

But Japan must be made to realize that there are other countries which have equally valid claims for settlement space elsewhere.

"The aggregate population increase of China, Korea, India, Java, Egypt, Italy and other less crowded countries outnumbers that of Japan many times. Even if opportunities for settlement were divided on a pro-rata basis, it is likely that only a fraction of the present natural increase in Japan could be accommodated. Therefore, a solution of the population (and the resources) problem must be sought for and obtained within Japan.

"There is nothing in history which can lead one to hope for an early stabilization of a population with the growth potential Japan now appears to have, unless it is by Malthusian death control.' This means simply that any surplus growth above the lowest subsistence level is periodically carried off by starvation or epidemic.

"Such an occurance in Japan would imply the continuance of the present unsatisfactory economic conditions or the development of worse conditions. The allied nations have already decided, undoubtedly correctly that such conditions will not be conductive to the developement of democracy.

"Therefore it would seem prudent for both the United States and Japan to investigate other possibilities for stabilizing the population at an early date and an adjunct to whatever technical and economic steps we consider feasible."

KINDNESS To PETS

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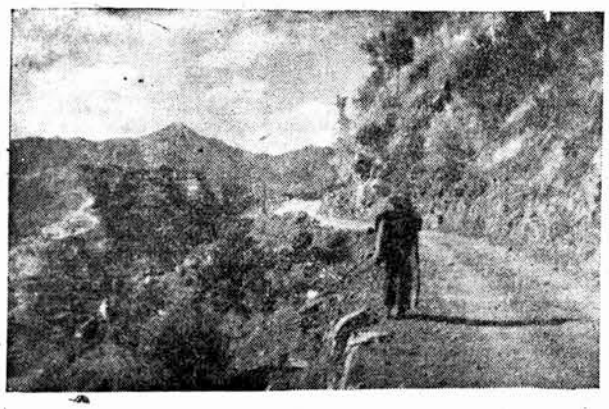
(Continued from page 2)

and put the weaker one into his pocket. "I shall dress its wounds at home and when it is well, I'll let it go" he said, and the onlookers clapped their hands. But when the same evening two street-walkers fell into an argument and tore each other's hair, the onlookers, far from trying to separate them, stood and "enjoyed" the scene.

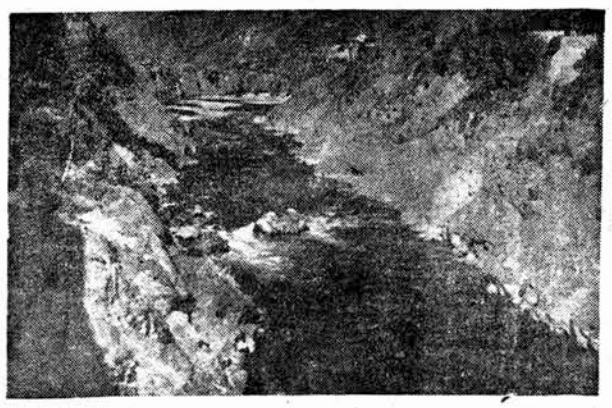
If kindness to animals can go hand in hand with cruelty to human beings then it is a lie and a pretence. True kindness to animals is a logical and moral consequence of kindness to human beings.

Perhaps more than ever that kindness manifests itself when a pet is taken ill. There are many countries where the sick animal is simply killed: too much trouble to try to heal it. A veterinary surgeon is called in to heal only a USEFUL domestic animal such as a horse or a cow. Cats and dogs, and other pets are not useful—if they cause trouble, let them go! Not so in England. The principle of merciful death is applied only in hopeless cases, to save the creature from unnecessary sufferings. If the ailment is curable, in 99 out of a hundred cases healing is, at least, attempted.

And, to save poor pet-keepers expense, there are pet clinics in Britain—little hospitals for four-footed invalids.



Mountain road from Hrishikesh to Tehri town.



A beautiful view of the Ganges flowing through the gorges.

The Land Of The Garhwalis

BY S. N. CHANDA, ALLAHABAD

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TEHRI GARHWAL is an integrated state lying within the depth of the Himalayas. It is a hill tract, almost entirely. And the ranges vary from 2,000 feet to 7,000 feet in height from place to place. The people there live partly on hills or hill tops and partly in the valleys.

Geographically, it is a difficult land, having only a few undeveloped connecting links with other parts of India. Tehri Garhwal's boudary lines touch, on the south, west and north-west the districts of the United Provinces and on the north and north-east, Nepal. From Rishikesh near Hardwar a 70-mile motor route runs upto Tehri town, the old capital of the state. This road constitutes the highway of the state for both internal and external traffic. The old pathways by the sides of the hill, which were called 'self-help' treks, have been carved out as a tolerable motor-road.

Politically, Tehri Garhwal was almost an unknown land before the attainment of India's freedom. With the lapse of British paramountcy, 'Indian India' becomes really Indian under new popular administration set-up. Tehri, a puny and backward unit of the old feudalistic regimes, is not lagging behind. A daring experiment in unaided self-rule, has been undertaken by the popular ministry there. According to the recent press reports, the State is shortly going to be merged with the United Provinces.

Unmapped Area

Tehri Garhwal is one of the many unexplored dark regions of India, I may say, it is an unmapped area too.

It does not even figure prominently on the physical map of India, though it constitutes a large part of the Himalayan ranges. And India's two important rivers, the Ganga and the Jamuna flow from within the Tehri state. The Gangotri and the Yamnotri, the regions of headwaters of the sacred rivers, have been centres of pilgrimage from time immemorial.

Besides, Tehri Garhwal appears to be rich in Nature's bounty. There are vast forest areas, with teaks, pines and deodars. The number of unnamed and unknown plants, bushes and shrubs is legion. These are enough to attract men of botanical and herbal interests. The waters flowing out of countless springs, big and small, are believed to be of much mineral value.

Geological survey of the land is yet a remote possibility. But some parts are reported to have deposits of copper and mica. Some of the mountain streams carry gold dust and particles, like the Subarnarekha river in Orissa. The myriads of stones and pebbles, some of them look like marbles, may be turned into marketable utensils or dolls by experts.

Botanical And Herbal

THOUGH lying mostly in ild state, scenic beauty of Tehri is superb. The areas covered by the Ganga which flows through gorges all along, have some charmingly beautiful spots. Tehri town is one of them. The river encircles the small township on three sides, and two hanging bridges of modern type, connect the town with other parts. There are natural lakes too in some unfrequented quarters of the state. All these may be developed into attractive centres for tourists. Building up of health resorts is also a great possibility. But the present state government or the future administrative authority faced as it is with manifold problems, will take a long time to undertake development schemes of this nature.

The people of the state are called Garhwalis. To the rest of India, the Garhwalis were known only as the race of soldiers like the Gurkhas, till recently. The Garhwali regiments played some conspicuous part in the last Great War. The sturdy hillmen excel as sappers and miners, and their services were invaluable on all difficult war fronts. But they are not soldiers all. Majority of the people are tillers of the soil, some are traders and handicraftsmen. Agriculture in the hills exacts herculean labour and the people are quite upto it. The rocky soil is not suitable for growing foodgrains in large quantity. And the area of arable lands is too small for the population. So Tehri remains a deficit region in point of food production.

The Garhwalis resemble the Nepalis in physical appearance to a certain extent. Their facial cut is like that of the plains-people of Northern India, but their short stature and yellow-skin indicate admixture of Mongolian blood in them. The women of Garhwal are very pretty and sturdily built. They are laborious enough to maintain their home and hearth and to help their mates in the field.

Simple and open-hearted, the Garhwali hillmen are charming people. Not to speak of the village folks, even those who have the sophistication of modern times, retain the traditional characteristics of the race. They are very hospitable too. Garhwali villagers offer milk or milk-products to any visitors, and on no account, will they sell them to new-comers. Milk and honey are not overflowing in the land of the Garhwalis, but the heart of the people is overflowing with the milk of humane qualities.

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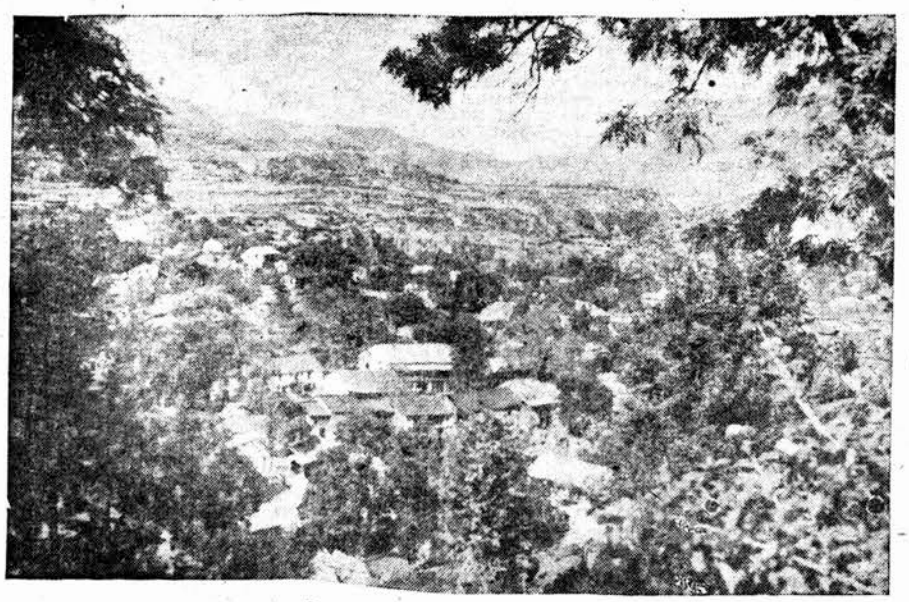

Picturesque town of Tehri

A typical picture of an old Gharwali woman.

WITH A SOUTH INDIAN FARMER

By H. Nagasubrahmanyan

The Shrewd South Indian farmer thinks in basic and speaks out his mind in the following dialogue.

"How tar, sir?" asked Mr. M. Pillai of Tirukoyilur in the characteristic South Indian style of combing up a conversation.

I told him my destination.

"Have you been to villages?"

I could see his desire to talk about his village and its farms.

"I would very much wish to see more of them....In fact. I think I will be at home only in a village."

"You like vilages!' He was glad to find a man in pants interested in villages!

"Immensely! How are conditions there?'

'Of late there are frequent fires in villages. Anc fire in a village means a complete scuttle. as you know Some sadistic mischief makers seem to oe at large. The magistrates have issued orders that visitors to villages should be watched. Whatever that be, fire is not a pleasant thing to contemplate The houses quench the thirst of the fire—there is no water Not even water to drink. No doubt the government has done something by encouraging the digging of wells They advance six hundred rupees. three hundred of which are to be returned by instalments. As usual this streamlined approach does not help. Even in our taluq there are places where 250 will do and places where 700 will be not enough. Can't government be a human machinery?

"Why not? It can well be—one day?' I encouraged him to talk on.

"You are perhaps better informed to me it looks the government is lost in non-essentials. Without water, how can crops grow? With leaflets? With village programmes over the A.I.R.? Why not an all-out drive in irrigation? What exactly is wrong with our leaders? Not merely lack of experience, I hope. I fear they think crop raising is as easy as slogan raising. Either they have suffered in vain or their imagination is pretty poor But I should not say al that. My grandma used to say: Only the weak resent criticism. But in our governmental language, the critical are dubbed Communists or worse....

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"Let us steer clear of such things There should be fine things you can tell me about your lands", I said.

"Indeed! It is not very happy everywhere. Ours happens to be different. Ours is not 'Manampatta Bhoomi' (lands that depend entirely on rains) If that were so, we would perhaps have joined with the many who blame the government for a nature's play We have got a big lake that is fed partly by Pannar (Pannai river) and partly by rains. If there are rains, both our harvests will be happy. If rains fail. the second one will not be so happy. We sow 'Sambha' (superior quality of paddy) first and 'Kar' (inferior variety) next. We also sow maize etc

"You produce aught else?"

"I can best explain if I begin with my own land I have three 'kanis' of lands...."

"Kani means....

"You know 100 cents make an acre. 132 cents make a 'Kani' and 625 cents make a 'veli' As my neighbours do I grow 'Chambha and 'kar' variety of paddy. The government gives us manures and seeds paddy at controlled rates If they give one bag, we have to return two bags paddy and one bag means 66 Madras measures. The agricultural department people inspect the fields from time to time and tell us when to reap the crops. Thirty 'kalams' an acre is a tolerable yield and you know 36 measures make a 'kalam'. Soon after the harvest is over, we get orders that we should give the stock position by such and such a date. This interval the large landholders take advantage of. They sell part of the paddy at blackmarket price. The government rate is 14 rupees while the blackmarket price is 25 rupees and more. The supply officer comes and with him we have the wholesaler and the local officials. They review our stock, allot part of it for our home consumption, and order the rest be surrendered to the government. The wholesaler pays the amount and takes delivery at our doors. There are house searches occasionally. The landless neighbours are issued ration cards and they will have to buy at the retailer. And....

"You are very interesting....."

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"And here comes the first funny side of our governmental machinery. The wholesaler takes paddy five measures a rupee. My neighbour gets paddy three measures a rupee at the retail shop. And what paddy? Not paddy that is grown here but the one that is grown at Chidambaram.

"What happens to the one that grow?"

"That goes to Tindivanam! Hence the fun. They explain the difference in price this way. The overhead expenses and the transportation expenses have to be charged to the cereals. But why transport? Why not our taluq requirements first and the excess to a central common pool? Why waste time in 'permits and release'? Why give facilities for sharp practice? Why make us depend on the mercies of the muddle of few? Why not save transport space? And do you know what stuff my neighbour gets? A year or more old stuff and last year we were told that thousands of bags were emptied into the Bay of Bengal thanks to this unimaginative system. I feel a sort of personal responsibility for this waste, sir.

"You can't be so sensitive, Mr. Pillai.

*

"This is one side—the side of inefficiency and ne-imagination. The other side is patriotic bluff, sanctimonious humbug. The large landholders (and some of them M.L.A.s) do good business at the country's expense. They grow food crops just to cater to their own humble requirements. The rest of the cultivation goes to swell their bank balance. I told you the blackmarket price of paddy is 25 rupees a bag. The white market price of groundnut is the same. The same is the case with sugar cane. So, our big mirasdars say, be law abiding citizens. Don't produce paddy and sell at blackmarket prices. Produce groundnut and get the same money! Of course such of these who happen to be M.L.As or blackmarketeers vociferously plead at public meetings: Grow More Food. Those who produce money crops instead of food crops are traitors. Be patriotic. Do your duty by the country. Mahatma Gandhi's Jai!"

"Not so merciless to them!" I pleaded.

'As misfortune would have it, machines cannot produce food. Children can come out of mothers' wombs and crops can come out of mother earth's. Personally I have no quarrel with the rich landlords. I have enough and it is not want or envy that makes me say such unpleasant things. I am bothered only about this. The money they make they squander in satisfying their petty vanity and they are not ashamed that our India goes abegging to every nation's capital now for rice, now for wheat and now for oats. The tragedy of it! The government seems to connive at this sinister behaviour. I wish I could disbelieve people who tell me that it is these elements that form the majority of the party in power.

*

"It is popular ministry, Mr. Pillai. It is out to do the right by you and me". I consoled him.

"If at least we have a stout and stable ministry, something can be expected of it. As it is, the ministers have too many loyalties. Loyalty to groups, to party bosses, to relatives, to friends, to their own business, to myriad other things. Nobody is sure of himself (no longer herself!) There is an air of insecurity pervading the atmosphere. So much insecurity indeed that whatever abilities our leaders have are dissipated in absolutely worthless things. They are busy about....

*

"Well, Mr. Pillai, let us talk about what 'we' can do in the matter....

"In the matter of better production, you mean?

"Yes, yes. We can go in for co-operative cultivation for instance. Why don't you try it? You say you have only three 'kanis'.

"Well, that is bound with idle sentiments. The sense of possession is too silly, you know. If there is a wall between our houses and it is yours what do I do? I neglect it. I say: Let it go to hell. It serves me as well. Even then? Unless we are eloquently told that there is positive advantage, it is not likely to appeal to us. And you should have read how our big guns canalise all the governmental scientific cultivation equipment to their own lands! You can't set such things in order by a wave of hands.

'What do you think of the Madras ministry, Mr. Pillai?

"With the 'fall' of Omandur, I have lost all faith in its Celibate in person, ascetic in his ways, rich and liberal, Omandur is a seasoned servant of the Land. I remember occasions when he has good humouredly discouraged this profuse garlanding. In one sense, it is good he has come out of the muddle. Things can no longer be hushed—exposure is good in its way.

"If you ask me, I will vote for a three or even one man ministry which will act with guts and stamina and which will unreservedly put the country first and commonplace next. Our land cannot be served by divided loyalties. What are you, unspoilt youngmen, doing?"

"That is a question to think about."

"Glad to have met you. I should get down here."

"Namasthe. Let me hope to meet more such intelligent men like you."

GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Schwaebische Landeszeitung (U. S. Zone)

"Germany: 'Who defends me?'"

SKIN FOOD FOR THOUGHT

To bleach hands apply a mixture of honey and fresh orange juice for half an hour. For blackheads apply slices of fresh lemon before retiring. For soft lips, rub your lips with freshly cut beets ten minutes before applying lipstick. For irksome freckles, bleach by smoothing freshly-cut tomatoes on the face every morning.

For dry skin, apply a wet compress of lukewarm milk. For rough skin smooth the yolk of an egg into the skin. For wrinkled elbows, rub each elbow with half an orange every day after the bath.

For large pores, apply large slices of tomato. Before make-up wash the skin with buttermilk. For chapped hands, cover with beaten egg before washing.

—DR. ERNO LASZLO, "beautician," of New York

DIAMONDS OF GOLCONDA

★

In the story of the 'Sindbad the Sailor" in "The Thousand and One Night's the tale is told of diamonds in an inaccessible gorge into which animal carcases were thrown, and were carried away by the roc, a gigantic bird, with the diamonds adhering to them.

This gorge might well have been the Krishna gorge in Mahbubnagar district and the narrator evidently combined the well-known property of diamonds adhering to animal fat, and the sacrifices of goats, which the diamond miners, as Tavernier relates, were in the habit of making on the opening of a new working to ensure its success.

The Krishna cuts a great 100-mile-long gorge through the Cuddepah rocks of the Ambad plateau. Interbedded in the Cuddapahs of this mammoth gorge are several sills of basalt, and just below the outcrop of these basaltic sills there are old diamond works in the beds of river gravels. There may be other sills and other old workings lower down the gorge, for much of it is unexplored, owing to the great difficulty of acess. The wellknown diamond workings, at Kollur,Partial, ets, are down stream from this gorge.

DIAMONDS OF GOLCONDA

But Indian diamonds were famous even in 500 B. C., when they were exported to Iran. The Bharat Samhita' (A.D. 550) mentions eight ores where diamonds were then found, and among them Panna (Central India) and the Krishna area only can be identified

"It was however, during the Kutub Shahi period that Golconda achieved world fame as a diamond market. In 1645, Tavernier, a French jeweller, vising Golconda aid the Qutub Shahi kingdom, and he says that he found 60,000 workers in the Kollur group of miners. He also records that diamonds were cut in the village of Karwan outside Golconda fort.

The Krishna basin has produced some famous diamonds. The KOH-i-I-NUR was found at Kollur, in Madras, south of the Krishna, about 1656-1657, and was presented by Mir Jumla to Shah Jehan. The stone then weighed 787- carats. It has passed through many hands and is in the Imperial Regalia of Britain.

The PITT or REGENT diamond was found in 1701 at Partial, weighed 410 carats, and is now the property of the French Republic It is exhibited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre. It is valued at £ 48 000. It was reduced by cutting to about 137 carats.

The HOPE DIAMOND is perhaps a portion of the blue drop-from diamond found at Kollur and sold by Tavernier to Louis XIV in 1642 It then weighed about 67 carats.

The NIZAM diamond, of 277 carats is only a portion of a diamond which is said to have weighed 440 carats before it broke.

Partial, one-time enclave of Hyderabad in Madras, also has diamond-learning formations. It is however a moot point whether the rocks of the Krishna basin can be worked for diamonds today.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

SPORT AND LAW COURTS—FOOTBALL REVIVAL IN CALCUTTA—CZECH STARS' PREDICAMENT—HONOUR TO PARAB—RAILWAY CONCESSIONS—M.C.C.'S FORESIGHT—AMARNATH CONTROVERSY—GAMA'S CHALLENGE.

★

Can a sports club sue its controlling body in a court of law? That's a question which has been agitating the minds of some people at the Cooperage during the last four days. Well, I do not see any thing to prevent it. The Courts are there to adjudicate on all points when there is a dispute between two opposing parties. But that is not done in sport, unless it affects one's moral character.

The question arose out of the protest lodged by Trades Sports Club against the participation of Ganesh for Burmah-Shell in the Hinrichs Shield semi-finals. The W.I.F.A. overruled Trades' protest on the ground that it was not lodged within the specified time-limit of 20 minutes after the conclusion of the game.

TRADES' THREAT

It appears that Trades, dissatisfied with the above-mentioned ruling, served the W.I.F.A. with a solicitors' notice threatening legal action if the decision was not revised. The Committee has referred them to a rule which lays down that in all cases of dispute the Committee's decision is final. Not only that "any attempt to question the same in a Court of Law or otherwise shall be deemed to be misconduct entailing disciplinary action by the Committee.

Obviously the Club concerned had overlooked this rule when they sought letter and express their regret. can do now is to withdraw the said letter and express their regret for However popular a club may be and however strong their case, they cannot go against the accepted rules. They must submit to discipline.

CASE AGAINST GANESH

The case of Ganesh still hangs in the balance. The player has to prove that he had not registered with the Mysore State or any other association nor played for any Club under its jurisdiction during the last two years. Besides he has to satisfy the W.I.F.A. that he has been a resident of this City for the last six months, failing which he will be liable to suspension.

I do not wish to prejudice to issue at this stage. I hope Ganesh will be able to convince the W.I.F.A. that he has not broken any of their rules. In fairness to Burmah-Shell, it must be noted that immediately they were pointed out the objection they refrained from fielding this player. Trades therefore would be welladvised to hold their patience until the doubts about qualifications of the player are cleared up.

FOOTBALL RE-STARTS IN CALCUTTA

The football crisis in Calcutta seems to have been passed over for the time being at any rate. The I.F.A. and the leading clubs have given an assurance to the Whistling Fraternity that they would be given all protection against the menacing crowds. Probably a volunteer corps will be raised by the Clubs to keep order around the grounds.

Considerable dissatisfaction has however been generated in the East Bengal camp by the I.F.A.'s award of the result of the match in favour of Aryans. The reason for this unprecedented step is that East Bengal Club members and their supporters were responsible for the abrupt termination of the contest. The I.F.A. could have easily suspended the Club for the misbehaviour of their supporters. But they took a less drastic action.

Unless it is brought home to all irresponsible supporters that their intervention would affect their Club adversely they would not refrain from such rowdyism. The disease has become so chronic and dangerous that a serious treatment of this nature was called for.

DROBNY'S PREDICAMENT

Two famous players from Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik, are likely to lose their citizenship rights for playing in a tournament in which two Germans and a Spaniard took part. When their Government came to know of it they ordered the players to withdraw from the competition and return home. But their sporting instinct got the better of their sense of discretion!

It appears however that they took this step deliberately. They must have thought that it was wrong for their Government to put up such a ban on sporting engagements, especially after the lapse of several years since the last war. So they have decided not to return to the Communist-dominated country. They have been receiving offers from various countries—from America to Australia—to settle down comfortably. They will no doubt choose what is best for them.

INTERNATIONAL BAN

Although the international bodies have not yet removed the ban against the erstwhile "enemy countries" from participating in world competitions, some of the allied and neutral countries have already opened their doors to sportsmen from the latter to take part in their tournaments. It is generally felt that the sooner we forget the old bitterness the better it will be for world rehabilitation and peace.

But Russia is strongly against this sort of friendliness with her former enemies. She is even sceptical about her old friends because they are not saturated with the suirit of Communism. To my mind, sport should be above the economic and religious policy on structure of a state. Otherwise sport will have no common ground for all.

HONOUR FOR PARAB

The honour of leading the Bombay team in the ensuing Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Trophy at Calcutta has fallen on Parab of Trades Sports Club. Parab is one of our best players. He had the distinction of representing India in the last World Olympic Games in London. But so far he has had no experience as a Captain. Evidently the W.I.F.A. Committee thought that such a qualification was unnecessary, or that the other selected players were no better. Papen of Tata Sports Club, another Olympic player, has been selected as Vice-Captain. He has not so far led side either. However I hope they will succeed in their new positions and mission.

SELECTION WITHOUT TRIALS

All the three Olympic players, including Sanjiva, the Custodian, have been selected. There is plenty of fresh blood in the team. That is very good indeed. But they have not been selected after fair trials or given any practice together, after selection, as was expected. They will play only one match in Kirkee against Maharashtra before their departure for Calcutta. And they will have no practice in Calcutta either as they are down to play on the day following their arrival—either Hyderabad or Orissa. Although their initial opponents are not known to be formidable, you can never tell. The conditions in Calcutta are somewhat different from those our players are accustomed to in Bombay. Acclimatisation is one of the most important factors which will rule the players. Let us wish them the best of luck.

NO CONCESSION FOR CLASS II.

I was rather surprised to hear that our players will travel first class, although the I.F.A. will pay only third class fare. The difference between the two classes is about Rs. 120 per head! Why are they not travelling by second class, I inquired. I was told that no concession was allowed by the Railways on Second Class. As it is impossible to travel by third class these days, the W.I.F.A. had no other alternative than sanction first class.

This is an absurd state of affairs. I fail to understand why the usual concession should not be given to second class while it is permitted to first and third. It was allowed before. All the national and provincial associations should join together and appeal to the Railway Board to extend this concession to second class as well. It is a terrible hardship for the sporting bodies and players alike to bear.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE BY M.C.C.

A revolutionary change has been made by the M.C.C. selectors in naming England's team for the third Test match against New Zealand which has just begun at Old Trafford, Manchester. Nor only five of the players who figured in the second Test, have been omitted, but the Captain, George Mann, has been dropped. The reason for the latter step is said to be that Mann will not be able to make the trip to Australia next year.

The Northamptonshire skipper, Freddie Brown, has been called upon to take up the leadership. He returns to Test Cricket after the long lapse of a dozen years, although he cannot be said at 38 to be too old for the international contests. Will be prove to be the man England has been looking for during the last four years for the captaincy?

ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUTH

The surprise packed in the lot is Briar Close, Yorkshire's 18-year-old all-rounder. Should he be lucky to find a place among the eleven, he would be the youngest player to wear an England cap. Didn't Neil Harvey, the 'baby' of the last Australian team to tour England under the leadership of Don Bradman, prove highly successful? All encouragement should be given to youngsters to rise higher and higher. Then there is every possibility of their making their mark.

Unfortunately this is not done in our county. If Datta Ghadkar had been sent to England with our last team he might have done the same. But the Indian selectors thought he was too young at 20 to be sent abroad! Lack of vision is one of their imperishable forte!

AMARNATH CONTROVERSY

The coming week-end will see the climax of the Amarnath-De Mello controversy. How the dispute will end it is difficult to forecast at this stage. Strong canvassing is going an all over the country in favour of one or the other. There are many people who feel that the President of the Board of Control should not have placed his complaint against Amarnath before the meeting without framing his charge-sheet and circularising it to all the member associations. And the Board should not have taken a decision on it without giving the Test Captain an opportunity to explain his conduct.

As a matter of fact this complaint did not figure in the agenda at all And it was not so urgent to demand immediate action. Most of these who attended the meeting had no mandate from their associations. And some of them were not even members of the association! Under the circumstances, can it be said that the Board of Control gave a fair deal to Amarnath?

GAMA'S AMUSING CHALLENGE

It is rather amusing to read the challenge thrown out by Gama to all the world over for a wrestling bout. Haven't we heard of this many times before during the last twenty years? The funniest thing about it is that he never accepts a challenge. If anybody wants to fight him, he promptly asks the challenger to meet and beat his pupils first! And there are a host of them. Who would care to measure strength with the whole lot? This does not mean that we do not entertain any respect for the abilities of the old man. He has certainly helped to raise India's prestige in the outside world. It is time for him to hand over the title of Rustom-i-Zaman" to somebody else.

Troops To Leave London Docks

NORMALCY BY MONDAY

LONDON, July 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Eleven thousand troops who have been working in London's docks were due to be withdrawn today following a pledge by 15,000 dockers to return to work on Monday.

But Lord Ammon, Chairman of the National Dock Labour Board, supreme authority over work at the docks, said last night he could not "for one minute" think that the Board would accept the dockers four "conditions" for resuming.

He said "in effect the London dockers have issued an ultimatum to the Government" and that a return to work on the proposed conditions would be "a great victory for the Communists".

Voting unanimously to return to work 7,000 dockers had insisted that there should be no victimisation, that holidays with pay provisions suspended during the dispute should be operated immediately and that "no further lockouts by the employers would be tolerated."

They also passed a resolution demanding the dismissal of Lord Ammon from Chairmanship of the Board and that the rank and file dockers should be members of the Board.

A spokesman of the huge Transport and General Workers Union, many of whose members are dock workers replying to Lord Ammon's criticism of the dockers "conditions" said:

"Lord Ammon has misread the position completely. There is no question of accepting any condition. The men will resume work in an orderly way."

It was unfortunate, he said that "Lord Ammon has deemed it necessary to take any notice of the statement by people who have no authority to speak for the organised London dockers."

British And U. S. Envoys Seek Stalin Interview

BERLIN, July 22, (UPA). "Taegliche Rundschau", today prominently displayed a dispatch from Moscow stating that the British and American ambassadors there were seeking an interview with Premier Josef Stalin.

The story, attributed to the Soviet-licensed German news agency ADN, gave no reason for the proposed interview. (British Ambassador, David Kelly conferred with Stalin earlier this week.).

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DONNELLY AND REID TO THE RESCUE OF NEW ZEALANDERS

Tourists Sent In To Bat Start Disastrously But Recover In Third Test

MANCHESTER, July 23.

THE first day's play in the Third Test between New Zealanders and England proved to be very disastrous for the tourists. Winning the toss England sent in the visitors to bat. A brilliant century partnership for the fifth wicket by Donnelly and Reid helped New Zealanders to score 276 runs for the loss of eight wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Freddie Brown, an aggressive attacking captain, brought the first touch of adventure to the game by sending New Zealand in to bat after winning the toss. After a drenching of nearly forty hours train, the pitch was still damp

England's team showed five changes from the second test, and New Zealand made one alteration, Jock Reid, 21-year old youngest member of the side, replacing Brian Smith.

Twenty-five thousand people saw New Zealand make a disastrous start, losing their opening pair, Sutcliffe and Scott, to fast bowler Bailey for 23 runs in less than half an hour.

Brown, frequently applauded for his good fielding and smart throwing, made his first bowling change at thirty, close replacing Jackson. He opened with a maiden.

After lunch before more than 30,000 spectators Brown bowled his spinners to form a striking contrast to Bailey's expresses. The pitch then had lost the small amount of venom it possessed in the early stages and the clearing atmosphere also made conditions suitable for the batsmen who seemed to have plenty of time in which to make their strokes. The pair pushed the score along steadily and with a boundary Donnelly sent up 101 in two and a quarter hours.

Denis Compton received his first bowling chance at 141 but like Brown he was inclined to over pitch. Twice in one over Reid drove full tosses from him through the outer ring of fieldsmen to overtake Donnelly who appeared satisfied to play quietly while his partner gave rein to his naturally aggressive intent.

The pair put on 70 in eighty minutes and England were fighting hard to regain the initiative fast slipping from their grasp.

Close bowled so accurately that in his first seventeen overs, ten of them maidens, he conceded only 15 runs.

Brown delayed the return of his pace bowlers with the new ball but when he did bring them back the rate of scoring immediately increased. Bailey began with a maiden but Jackson was hit for nine in his first over. Then came Donnelly's opportunity to attack Bailey again and he cracked him for four boundaries in one over. The second took Donnelly past fifty and carried the stand into three figures in 100 minutes.

Reid's score remained at 49 for nearly 20 minutes but eventually he found the ball he could push away for the single to complete an excellent fifty on his test debut. He did not ado to on his test debut. He did not add to his score for in the last over before tea Jackson got him legbefore making half the side out for 198.

SCORE BOARD

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings)

B. Sutcliffe b. Bailey	9
Scott b. Bailey	13
Hadlee b. Bailey	34
Wallace c. Washbrook b. Close	12
M. Donnelly l.b.w. Bailey	75
J. Reid l.b.w. b. Jackson	50
Raone not out	27
Mooney b. Jackson	5
Burtt st. Evans b. Compton	32
H. Cave not out	6
Extras (1 1bye; 9 leg byes, 3 no. balss)	23
balls)	13
Total (for 8 wkts.)	276

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/22; 2/23; 3/62; 4/82; 5/198; 6/205; 7/217; 8/269.

First Division Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Even though Bombay Gymkhana scored the first goal they failed to take advantage and finally succumbed to Bombay Amateurs by the odd goal in three and maintain their position as the basement team of the First Division of the Harwood League. It was a dully encounter especially for the week end.

Bombay Amateurs would have to blame themselves if they had failed to collect full points for they were complete masters of the game, and the scoring opportunities were galore.

Bombay Gymkhana playing ten men in the first twenty minutes of play registered the opening goal through left inner, R. W. Smith, who sent in a stiff one from the top of the box. But before the change of end Amateurs restored equality through Y. M. Mandon, who beat Birtwistle and Bourcier both out of position.

In the closing stages Amateurs scored winning goal through Roy who took advantage of the failure of two Gymkhana defenders who hesitated to clear first time. A lucky win for Amateurs.

The teams:—AMATEURS:—Bhoja; D. Mendon, Puthran; Aithappa, Uchil, Raghu; Laxman, Chandu, Roy, Y. M. Mandon, Survana.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Birtwistle, Heawood, Linford, Coltins, Bourcier, Jeavons; Bush, McVicar, Smiths, Smith R. W. Mullock.

Referee:—C. S. A. Swami.

PAREL FOOTBALL

Rainbow Win Section "B" Of Second Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rainbow Sports Club won Section "B" of the Second Division of the Harwood Football League at Parel by winning their last fixture against India Culture League by four goals to one. Rainbow did not drop a single point in their eight games and scored 30 goals having only one goal against them.

The following were the results:—

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE:—Rainbow S. C. 4 (Bona 2, Oscar, Iswar Rao) India Culture League (Devraj).

B.E.S.T. 2 (Govind 2) Indian Gymkhana 2 (Krishnan, Sunderraj).

MUSRY CUP:—Young Mahomedans 2 (Rauf 2) Dandi United 1 (Kishen).

FIFTH DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE:—Little Flower "A" 8 (S. D'Sa 2, N. Rodrigues 2, A. Gracias, Oliver, C. D'Souza, V. Pinto,) St. Josephs H. School 0.

MULLA ENTERS THIRD ROUND

Brother's Club Table-Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The opening day of the Brother's Club Invitation Table Tennis Tournament turned out to be particularly lucky for the junior player N. N. Mulla, who in the Open Singles won both the rounds that he played to-day beating in three games former provincial player, P. S. Varde in the first round and the hard-hitting V. V. Prabhu in the second.

Miss Piroja Irani partnered by Soli Balsara turned the tables on an experienced player Narayanan and Miss Amladi in five gruelling games.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (UPPER HALF)

FIRST ROUND: R. N. Muthuswamy beat P. S. Sandhavedia, 21-15, 21-11, 21-13; K. N. Narayanan beat Y. M. Mahajan, 21-18, 21-9, 21-9; D. N. Bhatkal beat P. K. Joshi, 21-14, 16-21, 21-14, 21-19; D. P. Sampat beat P. K. Chaubal, 21-16, 21-19, 21-19; P. Kumar beat P. R. Umrigar, 21-11, 21-11, 21-8; O. Dyer beat S. C. Mudnaney, 21-16, 23-21 21-19; J. K. Umrigar beat S. L. Shroff 24-22, 21-12, 3-21, 21-12; D. Somaya beat A. Subbarao, 21-9, 21-10, 21-9 D. M. Kamat beat S. J. Balsara, 21-17, 21-13, 12-21, 21-14; J. S. Patkar beat K. N. Shah, 20-22, 21-6, 21-18, 21-14; V. V. Madgaonker beat S. Gaokar, 10-21, 21-18, 19-21, 21-17, 21-14; S. Gandhi beat A. S. Amladi, 21-19, 16-21, 21-18, 21-18; Ibrahim Joosab beat C. R. Kelkar, 21-18, 21-18, 16-21, 23-21; H. A. Mecklai beat T. S. Natarajan, 7-21, 11-21, 25-23, 21-19, 21-19; N. S. Davar, beat A. I. Jacob, 22-20, 16-21, 22-20, 15-21, 21-13; K. S. Cooper beat D. D Walawalkar, 11-21, 15-21, 21-19, 21-16, 21-8.

SECOND HALF: S. Gandhi beat V. V. Madgaonker, 21-15, 17-21, 21-19 21-19 D. Somaya beat J. S. Patkar, 21-13, 21-15, 21-14; D. N. Bhatkal beat R. N. Muthuswami, 21-12, 6-21, 21-17, 10-21, 21-19; D. P. Sampat beat D. M. Kamat 21-19, 15-21, 21-16, 21-16; K. N. S. Narayanan beat P. Kumar, 21-14, 21-12 21-18; O. Dyer beat J. K. Umrigar, 24-22, 21-13, 21-12; N S. Davar beat H. A. Meclai, 21-13, 21-16, 21-17; K. S. Cooper beat Ibrahim Joosab, 21-17, 21-15, 22-20.

MEN'S SINGLES (Lower Half)

FIRST ROUND: C. G. Velkar beat V. N. Vaidya, 21-6, 21-9, 21-5; J. Ezeikel beat P. S. Nath, 21-17, 21-17, 21-11; I. A. Lalljee beat D. H. Varde, 29-27, 13-21, 20-22, 21-17, 21-18; B. P. Baliga beat P. D. Hiloo, 16-21, 21-15, 21-14, 12-21, 21-17; V. M. Nadkarni beat R. M. Khatau, 21-12, 21-7, 21-10; B. S. Cooper beat R. S. Davar, 12-13, 21-10, 21-17; B. A. Lalljee beat S. K. Thackersey, 21-14, 21-17, 21-16; N. N. Mulla beat P. S. Varde, 21-12, 21-16, 21-18; V. B. Shanbhag beat U. S. Bangera, 21-9, 21-8, 21-19; V. V. Prabhu beat S. Meclai 21-17,, 18-21, 18-21, 21-19, 21-17 P. Abraham beat J. E. Dastoor, 21-10, 21-14, 21-14.

SECOND ROUND: H. M. Khanchand beat A. Sahadev, 21-14, 21-16, 21-14; V. M. Nadkarni beat J. Ezeikel, 21-12, 21-9, 21-12; B. S. Cooper beat I. A. Lalljee, 21-11, 21-15, 21-18; K. H. Kapadia beat J. Galvankar, 21-14, 21-13, 21-13; C. G. Velkar beat B. P Baliga, 21-7, 21-19, 19-21, 21-10; V. B. Shanbhag beat B. Abraham, 21-9, 21-11, 21-17; N. N. Mulla beat V. V. Prabhu, 21-16, 21-15, 19-21, 19-21, 21-17; B. A. Lalljee beat P. Abraham, 21-5, 17-21. 21-18, 21-19.

MIXED DOUBLES

QUARTER FINALS: Basha Laljee and Suhasini Dharap beat Nari Mistry and Banoo Cama, 22-20, 21-16, 22-24, 21-13; Soli Bulsara and Piroja Irani beat K. N. S. Narayanan and Miss Sunita Amladi, 12-21, 21-19, 18-21, 21-19, 21-19; H. M. Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Ibrahim Joosab and Miss Amina Joosab, 21-10, 21-14, 19-21, 21-13; Jayu Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat R. N. Muthuswamy and Miss Siloo Motiwalla, 21-17, 21-15, 23-21.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Gool Nasikwalla beat Dhun Mistry, 21-8, 21-11, 21-9; Piroja Irani beat Urmila Zaveri, 21-9 21-7, 21-17; Dhun Munshi beat Sunita Amladi, 21-18, 17-21, 17-21, 21-11, 21-7; Amina Joosab beat Pilloo Billimoria, 21-9, 22-20, 21-15; Godafried Tarapore beat Shalini Waradkar, 18-21, 24-22, 23-21, 21-15; Suhasini Dharap beat Jaya Walawalkar, 21-19, 21-6, 21-19; Banoo Cama beat Mani Bharucha, 18-21, 21-14, 17-21, 22-20, 21-17; Meera Gajendrasinh beat Siloo Motiwala, 21-17, 21-18, 21-17.

QUARTER-FINALS: Gool Nasikwalla beat Piroja Irani, 21-13, 21-16, 21-11; Banoo Cama beat Dhun Munshi 21-18, 21-11, 21-15; Meera Gajendrasinh beat Godafried Tarapore, 23-21, 21-14, 21-12; Suhasini Dharap beat Amina Joosab, 21-9, 21-16, 21-13.

SECUNDERABAD RACES

HYDERABAD (Dn). July 23.

The following are the results of Secunderabad races held today (fifth day of monsoon meeting)

THE CAIRO PLATE (Five Furlongs)

HORMAZDIYAR (B. N. Mehta) 7-6 N Baker 1, KHALID ZOBAE (A.M.K. Karuppan Chettiar) 7-4, Henderson 2, KITTY HAWK (Messrs. A. S. Jalal and E. Dawood Baig) 8-0, Fakruddin 3, MARS (Mr. P. H. N. Krishappa Chetty) 9-5, B. McQuade..4.

Not run: Mamluk.

Won by nec, neck 1|2 1. Time: 1 min. 10-3|5 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 10-8 Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places

Winner trained by: Keshav Mudaliar.

Favourite: Naufal.

THE DERBY PLATE (Div. II) Seven Furs.

RIO DOCE (Mr. R. Chamriah) 9-4, Stevens 1, ARCH GIRL (Miss Shelagh Kerr) 8-6, Mullsingh..2, ARTISTIC TOUCH (M. Ali Asker) 7-7, N. Baker..3, GIPSY MAID (A. Gujadhur) 7-13, Ahmed Khan..4.

All ran.

Won by 1l. sh-hd. 1|2l.

Time: 1 min. 29-3|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 9-8 Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by: Sikandar.

Favourite: Rio Doce.

THE BERAR CUP (1-1|4 miles)

NAQIB (Mr. V.N. Kamnappan) 7-9, Stevens..1, MOUNTAIN ASH (Messrs Baba Khan and Mohamed Ayoob) 7-7, Ahmed Khan..2, ARABIAN STAR (Mr. P. J. Sayegh) 8-12, B. McQuade..3, JOWDAT AL IRAQ (H Tamavi) 9-5, Mohd. Khan..4.

Not run: Abu Musim, Golshan and Peter.

Won by 2l. 1|2l. 1|2l.

Time: 2 min. 28-2|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by. Mohammed Lahori

Favourite: Arabian Star.

THE DERBY PLATE (Div. I) Seven Furlongs.

ARJUN (H.H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar) 9-4, J.O.Neale..1, VERY LITTLE (Messrs. A.M. Ahmedbhoy and HH. Daulat) 8-1, A.G. Thompson..2, CANDOUR (Raja of Ramanad) 7-10, Mullsingh..3, GHIZALA (Dr. Zaveri) 8-13, B. McQuade..4.

All ran.

Won by: 1l. 1|2 and 1|2l.

Time: 1 min. 27-3|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 10 for win, Rs 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 for places.

Winner trained by: Major R. B. Kennard

Favourite: Arjun.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S CUP 1-1|4 miles.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY (Maharani of Vizianagram 7-9, Ahmer Khan..1, HUZUR (Mr. E. Ghouse Baig) 7-13, Fazal Rahman..2, SUNLIGHT (Messrs. Gopaldas and B. Dholandas) 8-6, A. G. Thompson..3, TORRENT (Mr. G. A. Jasdenwalla) 8-0, Mullsingh..4

Not run: Turf Star, Pure Emerald, Battle Song.

Won by: 1l. 1|2l. 1|2l.

Time: 2 min. 14 sec.

Tote paid: Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by: G. A. Haji

Favourite: New Era.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE (Seven Furlongs.

HANDSOME (Major R. B. Kennard) 8-1, N. Baker..1, RAJKANYA (Rao Bahadur Ramanath Chettiar) 8-10, A. G. Thompson..2, GREEN LAD (Mr. Sultan S. Sikandar) 8-3 Stevens..3, MISSING LINK (Mr. A. S. Motabhoy) 9-2, Bhoor Singh..4.

Not run: Sugar Palm, Joe Louis, Onyx, Laxmidar, Deal Again, Devi Dayal, Fire Works.

Won by: 1|2l. 1|2l. and 2l.

Time: 1 min. 32-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 48-8 for win, Rs. 12 Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Winner trained by: Kanor R. B. Kennard

Favourite: Rajkanya.

THE "RENALA" PLATE (Seven Furlongs)

CARPALA (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Baiker) 8-13, Stevens..1, RAFIK (Messrs. E. Ghuse Biag and A. Abdul Rehman) 7-8, Ahmed Khan..2, PEACE (Mr. T. Cumming) 8-8, Henderson..3, POST TO POST (Mr. P. D. Aswani) 8-7, Raut..4.

Not run: Broadcast, Princess Marnock, Theresa's Gift, Keep Smiling

Won by: 1|2l. head, head.

Time: 1 min. 31-4|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 7 Rs. 9 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Winner trained by: Sikandar

Favourite: Carpala.

Treble event tote paid Rs. 6.3&4 only two persons solved the trible event

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL.

Cooperage.

4-30 p.m. III Division Combined vs. Dockyard (Friendly).

5-45 p.m. Goan's vs. St. Francis Goans. (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xavier' College Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Globe S. C. vs. Bengal Club.

4-30 p.m. Tata vs. India Culture League.

5-30 p.m. General Motors vs. Khandoba Vijay (Indian Football League).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Ahmed Sailor vs. St. Isabels.

5-30 p.m. Don Bosco vs. Little Flower "A" (Fifth Division Harwood League).

TABLE-TENNIS.

St. Xavier's College Hall.

9 a.m. Morning Session.

4 p.m. Evening Session. (Brother's Club Invitation Tournament).

BADMINTON.

Bandra Gymkhana.

4 p.m. Suburban Badminton Tournament.

WATER POLO.

Golwalla Baths.

9 a.m. Waterpolo League.

CRICKET.

Kanga Cricket League.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 14, 2005.
Muslim Ramzan 27, 1368.
Parsi: Behman 25, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-13 a.m. Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 11-36, 22-56.
Lowtide: 04-24, 17-36.

Today's Engagements

DR. ATALRAI K. RANGWANI: Psychic Demonstration, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Gallery talk on "&The story of our swifts and swallows", Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, 11 a.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: General Body meeting, 17th Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort, 2-30 p.m.

DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE: Meeting of Bengali residents of city and suburbs, Bengali Education Society's School, Naigaum 4-30 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Religious discourses, Mission Library Hall, Khar, 9 a.m. and 5-45 p.m.

SHRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Music concert, Podar College Hall Matunga, 5 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Lecture on "Way to transcend mental speculation", Sri Gaudiya Math, 5-30 p.m.

KISHANLAL JALAN FREE EYE HOSPITAL: Opening ceremony of Kishanlal Jalan Dharmarth Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, by His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, Jalan Niwas, Jackeria Road, Malad, 5-30 p.m.

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA: Mass rally of textile workers to take decision on cash bonus, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Sleep and Dreams", Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Classes and lecture, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 25, Chowpatty Road, from 2 p.m. onwards

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public Meeting to protest against nominations to Bombay Legislative Assembly from Merged States, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting, Samaj Premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 7 p.m.

RASHTRA BASHA PRACHAR SABHA: Concert at Sheth N. L High School Hall, Malad, 7 p.m.

DETENTION OF B.D. SHINDE

Valid Ground For Arrest, Says Govt.

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:

It is being represented in a section of the Press that Mr B. D Shinde has been detained for months without any valid grounds.

The facts are Mr. Shinde, who was arrested in February last, was concerned in an alleged plot to collect arms and ammunition and cause harm to national leaders. It may be mentioned that during the course of the investigations, two revolvers and a few cartridges were recovered through him. One of the revolvers was recovered from his house at Ratnagiri.

Stamp Duty

The Government of Bombay has remitted, up to December 31, 1949, in the whole of the Kolhapur State, the stamp duties chargeable on letters of indemnity under Article 5(c) and on indemnity bonds under Article 34 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, executed by persons for obtaining duplicate copies of such scrips of stocks and shares of an incorporated company and of Life Assurance Policies as have been destroyed or damaged in the disturbances which took place in that State following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE WEATHER

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, July 23, 1949:

Yesterday's shallow 'low' over Gangetic West Bengal lies this morning over the East United Provinces. It is likely to continue to move west-north-west. Conditions are becoming favourable for a general strengthening of the monsoon over the country.

Widespread moderate rain with a few heavy falls has occurred over the region from West Bengal to the East Punjab. Widespread light to moderate rain has also occurred in the East Central Provinces and the Konkan and widespread thunderstorm rain in South-East Madras and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has occurred locally in Assam, Orissa, the West Central Provinces, Malabar and Mysore and at a few stations in Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF JULY 24:—Rainfall will be widespread in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the East Punjab, East Rajputana, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and occur locally over the rest of the rest of the country outside west Rajputana and Saurashtra where a few falls are likely.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in the West United Provinces, Madhya Bharat and in and near the hills of the East Punjab during the next 36 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on July 23 1949:—

Ahmedabad 92 81 0 11.1 minus 2.1, Ahmednagar 87 71 0 3.9 minus 4.1, Bangalore 81 66 0.1 14.0 plus 8.3, Baroda 90 79 0 10.9 —, Belgaum 79 68 T 3.5 minus 17.3, Bhopal 87 75 0 15.9 minus 5.2 , Bhuj 89 78 T 13.0 minus 3.1, BOMBAY 86 77 0.1 37.8 minus 1.5, Calcutta 81 77 1.6 22.1 plus 0.8, Darjeeling 61 57 3.2 53.6 plus 5.4, Dehra Dun 79 73 1.8 17.7 minus 9.7, Delhi 80 75 2.4 17.0 plus 8.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 89 74 0 9.7 plus 0.9, Jubbulpore 85 76 0.4 16.0 minus 5.1, Karachi 90 81 0 4.7 plus 1.9, Lahore 89 74 0 3.6 minus 2.0, Madras 94 77 0.1 6.1 plus 1.7, Mahabaleshwar 66 63 1.8 74.7 minus 40.7, Marmagao 85 — 0.3 45.9 minus 10.2, Nagpur 91 76 0 28.2 plus 8.3, Patna 83 78 2.0 23.8, 23.7 plus 8.2, Poona 84 72 T 3.4 minus 5.9, Port Blair 83 74 1.6 42.8 plus 19.8, Rajkot 91 77 0 6.5 minus 5.4, Sholapur 94 76 0 10.9 plus 3.2, Simla 68 58 1.7 18.5 plus 2.2, Surat 85 80 0 14.0 minus 7.8.

Occasional Showers Expected In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Occasional showers are expected in the City and the suburbs during the next 36 hours, according to the Santa Cruz Weather Forecasting Station. It is also expected that the monsoon may strengthen within this time in Konkan, Gujrat and Saurashtra.

The chief amounts of rainfall during the 24 hours preceding 8-30 this morning are: Mahabaleshwar 2 inches, Khandala an inch and a half, Honaver and Venguria, half inch each.

Nine and eleven cents of rain were recorded at Malabar Hill and Colaba respectively during the same period, wiwth the Tulsi, Vihar and Tansa recording half-inch each and Powai a quarter-inch.

The rainfall total so far is 37.8 inches which is 1.25 inches below normal.

Beaween 8-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. today, Honavar recorded 1-1/2 inches of rain while Mahableshwar and Venguria had 1/2 inch each. In Bombay, Colaba registered six cents of rainfall and Juhu and Santa Cruz five and four cents respectively.

LEGISLATORS FROM MERGED STATES

BOMBAY, July 23. (UPI): An official announcement of representatives from the various Merged States to the Provincial Legislatures nominated by the Government is expected to be made early next week. It is reliably learnt.

It is further understood that the Government of Bombay is awaiting the final list of these nominated legislators of the province, for making the announcement, though an advance copy thereof is believed to have already been received by the Provincial Government.

Announcement regarding the reformation of districts of the Merged States areas is also expected next week likewise on the receipt of the Centre's approval of the same.

NO STRIKE DURING AWARD PERIOD

Advocate General's Arguments In Test Case Of Sweeper

BOMBAY, Saturday.

No worker, who is a party to an award of the Industrial Court, could resort to a strike during the operation of the award and any breach of contract in this respect would result in penal consequences under the Industrial Disputes Act of India, observed Mr. M. P. Amin, acting Advocate-General of Bombay, opening his arguments in the sweeper's test case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court today.

The test case arose, as the validity of the arrest and detention of Kashya Vithal, a sweeper at the Bandra Slaughter House, under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act for disobeying the lawful order of a superior and being absent from duty without justifiable excuse, is being challenged at the instance of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh.

Mr. Amin, who appeared for the prosecution in the absence of Mr. M. C. Setalvad, submitted that the accused was a party to the award given on August 20 during the last strike of the Municipal sweepers and he was bound to abide by that contract for one year in accordance with a Government order. Therefore, the fact that he had resorted to strike during the opration of the award constituted a definite breach of contract under the Industrial Disputes Act and as such the strike was illegal, he argued.

Further, under the Municipal Servants' Act also, no employee of the Municipality could absent himself unless he was ill or met with any accident, Mr. Amin contended.

ESSENTIAL SERVICE

Moreover, under the provisions of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, municipal services were listed as essential services and employees of such services were precluded from being absent from duty without justifiable excuse. Even fear of intimidation, molestation and assault was no justifiable excuse under this Act, Mr. Amin explained.

The object of the Act was to ensure that there was no dislocation of essential services and thereby to avoid any hardship to society at large.

The prosecution counsel submitted that the accused had, therefore, committed an offence under this provincial legislation. The notice of strike given by the Kamgar Sangh was also not in the prescribed form.

He asserted that the Industrial Disputes Act did not confer the right to go on strike, but put certain limitations on the workers before resorting to strike.

Concluding, Mr. Amin said that there was clear evidence to prove that the accused had committed an offence and a thing which was an offence could never be a justifiable excuse.

BARUCHA'S ARGUMENTS

Mr. Naushir Barucha, who appeared for the accused in his reply opposed the presumption of the prosecution counsel that the object of the Public Security Measures Act was to outlaw strike. He stated that it was never the intention of the legislature to prohibit strikes when the legislation was enacted. If it was so, a definite clause could have been incorporated to ban strikes in essential services.

He had not concluded his arguments when the court rose for the day.

The case was adjourned to July 29.

FATAL FIGHT IN POLICE LOCK-UP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A pretty quarrel over a loan of eight annas between two undertrials in a city lock up, which ended in the death of one of them, had a sequel in the court of M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon today.

The Nagpada police who placed Shesha Shama Shetty before the court on a charge of causing injuries resulting in death stated that Shetty and the deceased Mukhtayar Hassan were taken into custody for certain alleged offences by the Nagpada police and pending inquiries into their cases they were detained in the station lock-up.

One morning while Hassan was sipping his glass of tea his fellow prisoner Shetty demanded the return of eight annas which Hassan had borrowed from him, the previous night. Angry exchanges followed between them. Hassan kicked Shetty and Shetty pushed Hassan.

In the course of this struggle the tea glass in the hands of Hassan fell on the floor and broke to splinters. Unmindful of the risky glass pieces, it is alleged, the two men kept grappling with each other till both of them fell down, rolled on the glass-strewn floor and sustained serious injuries.

By then the Watch and Ward staff had become aware of the struggle. They intervened, separated the ferocious contestants and as both were bleeding from multiple cuts and injuries removed them to the J.J. Hospital. Here Hassan succumbed to his injuries the next day, while Shetty was held by the police on a fresh charge.

THEFT CHARGE FAILS

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, Presidency, Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, yesterday acquitted Ninabhai Ramkisin, who was arrested on April 29, last on a theft charge at Dhobi Talao, Bombay, for want of evidence.

The Prosecution alleged that the accused committed theft of a purse containing Rs. 30 and 3 cinema tickets.

'Freneker' Crash Inquiry

BOARD TO VISIT CHANDIVLI AGAIN

By Our Staff Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Franeker" air-crash investigation, conducted by the joint Indo-Dutch Inquiry Board, is nearing completion.

Till last evening the Board was still waiting for a solitary missing link that would enable it to reconstruct the various factors that contributed to the tragedy. The Board had practically all the other clues bar this most salient one, which also, it was hoped, would be in its possession soon.

Technical experts from both the Indian as well as the Dutch team connected with the Inquiry, were constantly scrutinising instruments and other articles that had been salvaged from the wreckage of the ill-fated plane. They were also still searching for any other technical gadgets of the aircraft that remained to be found.

Piecing together the different clues the Board had been able to establish in what airborne position the plane was when it hovered over the Santa Cruz Airport.

A complete picture will, it is learnt, be available only when the Board has the missing clue in its possession.

Cross-examination of some of the witnesses who had earlier deposed before the Board took place, today.

If need be the Board may examine some more witnesses.

The members of the Board will pay yet another visit to the scene of the disaster. On Chandivli hills.

Mr. K. M. Raha, Deputy-Director General of Civil Aviation, Government of India, told me that after the conclusion of the Inquiry sometime next week, the Board will submit its findings to Mr. T. P. Bhalla, Director-General of Civil Aviation, India, who will forward them to the Government of India, with his own comments.

The nature of the findings as well as the result of Inquiry will not be available to the public and the Press until the Government of India decides to publish them. Till then the Inquiry is a closed book, as per rule 72 of the International Civil Aviation Manual which prescribes that such an Inquiry should be strictly confidential.

Electioneering Broadsides

LONDON, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister, Clement Attlee and opposition leader Winston Churchill today fired opening broadsides in party campaigns for a general election, which Mr. Churchill hinted might not be far off.

Labour Premier Attlee, counter-blasting the Conservative programme as "one of the most dishonest documents that I have ever read", said the past four years of Labour rule had been years of great difficulty but great achievemment.

STEEL FRAME OF FREE INDIA

Two Women Among Future Administrators

NEW DELHI, July 23 (API).

THE Federal Public Service Commission today published a list of 162 successful candidates for the Indian Administrative Service and 103 successful candidates for the Indian Police Service. Some of the names are common to both lists.

Among the future administrators are two women, Miss Chonira Belliappa Muthamma, who has secured third place and Miss Srimati Buch.

The selections have been made out of 2,000 candidates who appeared for the combined examinations, the second of the series held in December, 1948, and January, 1949

Appointments to the various services will be made from the list according to the number of vacancies available.

Administrative Service

The following is the order of merit of the candidates who have obtained the first one hundred and sixty-two places on the results of the combined Indian Administrative Service etc. Examinations (except the Indian Police Service) held by the Federal Public Service Commission in December (1948) and January (1949). Appointments to the various services will be made from this list according to the number of vacancies available.

G. Ramachandran, Sivaprasad Samaddar, Miss Chonira Belliappa Muthamma, Corteil Vijaya-Raghava Panikar, Krihnaswamy Sivaraj, Surjit Singh Puri, S. Krishnaswamy, Beglodi Deva Rao, Ajai Kumar Mitra, C R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib, Ashok Tryambak Bambawale, C K. Swaminathan, Vaidyanatha Balasubrahmanyan, Palahalli Ramiya Brahmananda, Hari Chand Khanna, Faqir Chand, Suhas Ranjan Das, Balasubrahmanyan Venkataraman, Amal Kumar Majumdar, Jotsingh Mulchand Laivani, Sat Dev Bhambri, Anil Kumar Majumdar, Miss Srimati Buch, Sushil Chandra Varma, Jai Narain Tewari, Ram Prakash Khamaua, Vinayak Vijayashanker Bhatt, Devindar Nath, Amrit Lal Nair, Sekharipuram Ramanatha Aiyar Ramamurthi, Kadayam Sankara Ramathandran, Suresh Kumar Sahgal, Baij Nath Malhan, Subir Kumar Sen, Nawal Kishore Prasad, Anand Roop Bhatnagar, Vriddhagiri Prabhakar, Maharajakrishna Rasgotra, Gopal Krishnan Bharot, Mangalore Rama-Krishna Pai, Ram Bahadur Saxena, Asok Chandra Bandyapdhyay, Tanjore Bhimarao Nagarajan, Gian Chand, A. Kandaswami Krishnaswamy Ramamurti, Raj Deva Singh, B. Maithreyan, Satya Deo Agnihotri, Saiyid Shamshad Ahmed, Mahesh Chandra Sarin, Chittur Sivaramakrishna Swaminathan, Kishori Charan Das, P. K. Ganapathi, Thekke Curupath Krishnan, Chandra Datt Saklani, Chatur Jivatram Malkani, Anil Kumar Ray Chaudhuri, Prabhat Chandra Misra, Prakash Chandra Gupta, Qazi Mukhtar Ahmad, Cooduveli Venkata Krishna Reddi, V. E. Arunachalam, Abhay Krishna Bandyopadhyay, Prakash Chand Harma, M. R. Natarajan, M. Panchappa, Akash Narain Mathur, Mahesh Kumar Varma, Tatta Srirama Narasimham, T. A. Balakrishnan, Subramania Venkataraman, Mathoor Ramakrishna Ramachandran, Raghunandan Rao Savoor, Brijmohan Bhasatram Gujral, Raghavendra Katterao Habbu, Atma Prakash Verma, Neepesh Chandra Talukdar, Venkataramaiyer Chidambaram, Jayanti Krishnamurty, Ravendra Nath Agrawala, Dattatraya Ahbadas Khamgaonkar, Peter William Impett, Roop Kishore Chaturvedi, Amiya Bhushan Malik, Narayana Subramanian, K. C. Thomas, Nadadur Srinivasa Raghavan, Bendapuri Lakshimipathy, Shyam Sundar, Kapur, Manakkampad Sreekumaran Unni Nayar, Prashant Kumar Mitra, Kallyan Kumar Sen, Vasant Raghunath Talvadkar, Santosh Narain Nautial, Dandu Sitaramaraju, Rochi Dayaram Kewalramani, K. N. Anantharama Ayyar, A. R. Natarajan, Shivaraj Deva Prasad, Sukh Dyal, Krishna Kumar Sharma, S. Ramachandran, S. Krishna Sarma, Shanti Swaroop Ratna, Chettur Kochunni Nair, Kalpathi Venkatachala Subramaniam, V. Balasubramanian, A. K. Ramachandra Prabhu, P. S. Bhaskaran, Raghunandan Swarup Pathak, Sailendra Nath Sen, Devarao Satyanarayana Sarma, Ramadurai Venkataraman, Sheikh Abdullah, Hargovind, Rana Krishan Dev Narain Singh, Aringundram Ponnuswamy Jayaraman, Kanwal Kishan, Amladi Manohar Rao, Pran Nath Lekhi, Narendra Nath Kumar, Debabrata Ghose, Ram Paul, Thiruvalanchuly Muthukrishna Ayyar Subramanian, Madan Gopal Mathur, Monkumbu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Ranjit Kumar Mukherjee, K. R. Raghavan, A. Oosman Shariff, Shivaraj Bahadur, Enthical Koshi Koshi, Krishnanath Pandurang Medhekar, Venkatraman S. Aiyar, K. Anantha Raman, Mandayam Kumar Krishnaswamy, Shri Ram Sharma, Dibyendu Prosad Guha, Jayadev Vasudev Vyas, Mocherla Koteswara Rao, Shyamal Banerjee, Vasant Anant Shahane, Vasant Vinayak Nagarkar, Vasu Nair Ranjan, Bimal Kumar Battacharyya, S. Varadarajan, Haragouri Narayan Gupta, Asok Chakrabarti, Ramaswamy Krishnaswamy, Lakshman Prasad Khanna, Maharajapuram Narayanaswamy Srinivasan, C. S. Padmanabhan, Delip Kumar Sen, Muhammad Naimur Rahman, Chintagunta Suryanarayana Rao, Rajindar Mohan Sood, Anand Vasudev Kasbekar, Dilip Kumar Guha, Chittenipat Patancheri Ananda Vasudevan, S. Ramachandran, Narasinha Swain, Tanjore Krishna Iyer Srinivasan.

For Police Service

The following is the order of merit of the candidates who have obtained the first one hundred and six places in the Indian Police Service Examination on the results of the combined Indian Administrative Service, etc. examinations held by the Federal Public Service Commission in December (1948)—January (1949). Appointments to this Service will be made from this list according to the number of vacancies available.

Sivaprasad Samddar, C. Ramachandran, Corteil Vijayaraghava Panikar, Surjit Singh Puri, Seetharamiah Krishnaswami, Jotsingh Mulchand Laivani, Sat Dev Bhambri, Balasubramanyan Venkatraman, Palahalli Ramaiya Brahmananda, Suhas Ranjan Das, Amal Kumar Majumdar, Anand Roop Bhatnagar, Sekharipuram Ramanatha Aiyar Ramamurthi, A. Kandaswami, C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib Tanjore Bhimarao Nagarajan, K. S. Ramachandran, Raj Deva Singh, Baij Nath Malhan, Shri Chand Khanna, Anil Kumar Majumdar, Amrit Lal Nair, Thekke Gurupath Krishnan, Krishnaswamy Ramamurti, T. A. Balakrishnan, Vriddhagiri Prabhakar, Dattatraya Ambadas Khamgaonkar, Neepesh Chandra Talukdar, Suresh Kumar Sahgal, Abhay Krishna Bandyopadhyay, Mahesh Kumar Varma, Ram Prakash Khanna, Kanwal Kishan, Chandra Datt Saklani, P. K. Ganapathi, Anil Kumar Ray Chaudhuri, Rocho Dayaram Kewalramani, Qazi Mukhtar Ahmad, Ram Bahadur Saxena, Devindar Nath, Nawal Kishore Prasad, Satya Deo Agnihotri, Prakash Chandra Gupta, Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Subramania Venkataraman, Gian Chand, Atma Prakash Verma, Thiruvalanchuly Muthukrishna Ayyar Subramanian, Brijmohan Bhagatram Gujral, M. R. Natarajan, Nadadur Srinivasa Raghavan, Akash Narain Mathur, Shivraj Deva Prasad, Mathoor Ramakrishna Ramachandran, Rana Krishnan Dev Narain Singh, Raghunandan Swaraup Pathak, S. Fazal Ahmad, K. R. Raghavan, A. R. Natarajan, Tatta Srirama Narasimham, V. Balasubramanian, Pran Nath Lekhi, Venkataramaiyer Chidambaram, G. Venkataramana Rao, A. Oosman Shariff, Ravendra Nath Agrawala, Dandu Sitaram Raju, Prashant Kumar Mitra, Naurantan Mal Kothani, Kalyan Kumar Sen, S. Ramachandran, Vasant Vinayak Nagarkar, Kalpathi Venkatachala Subramaniam, Ramadurai Venkataraman, Krishna Kumar Sharma, K. Ramamurti, Amiya Bhushan Malik, Krishnanath Pandurang Madhekar, R. Krishnaswamy, Dilip Kumar Ghua, Dattatraya Damodar Borwanker, Ranjit Kumar Mukherjee, Sudarshan Singh Bajwa, Shivraj Bahadur, Ram Paul, Rajinder Mohan Sood, A. K. Ramachandra Prabhu, Sukh Dayal, Mandayam Kumar Krishnaswamy, Joseph Salvadore Saldanha, Sheikh Abdullah, Thandava Marimuthu Thangavelu, Shri Prakash Chandra Joshi, Sushil Kumar Chaturvedi, Vasu Nair Rajan, Swinder S. Sahni, Santosh Narain Nautial, Tinkari Das, Asok Chakrabarti, T. K. Krishnaswami, M. Koteswara Rao, Samaresh Chandra Dasgupta, Harjit Singh.

INTUC TO EXTEND SCOPE OF WORK

Non-Manual Labour To Be Included

NEW DELHI, July 23. (PTI) The Indian National Trade Union Congress will extend its scope in the sphere of "white collared labour" which means clerical and non-manual labour among the Government employee.

This decision was taken by the Working Committee of the I.N.T.U.C. when it met this morning for about four hours to discuss organisational matters. Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the I.N.T.U.C. was in the chair.

The Committee decided to depute Mr Abidali Jaffar Bhai, President of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the I.N.T.U.C., to dissolve disputes in the individual unions in West Bengal.

TO KEEP OFF CONGRESS POLITICS.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution to-day directing all Provincial Committees of the I.N.T.U.C. to undertake the organisation of agricultural labour on Trade Union lines in select areas of each province.

KEEP OFF CONGRESS POLITICS.

By another resolution the Committee, while reiterating its faith in the Congress, asked the members of the I.N.T.U.C. and its affiliated unions to "keep clear from local factional politics and concentrate mainly on Trade Union on I.N.T.U.C. lines, which in its very nature must be independent from such politics".

DANG LANGUAGE ISSUE

No Administrative Changes Yet

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

It is reliably learnt from well informed circles here that after the interview of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai with Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay Government on the Dang issue much misunderstanding was cleared, when the former placed before Mr. Morarji the case of Dang language, and the resolution passed by the Gujerat Chamber of Commerce. It is reliably learnt that the Bombay Government has postponed administrative changes in the Dang region at present.

According to instructions from Congress High Command till Linguistic Committee of Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. Pattabhi finally decides the issue, the administrative control of Dang area will remain with Gujarat.

It is further learnt that about 30 Gujarati schools are also working in this region.

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Amended

PRETORIA, July 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Assiatic Land Tenure Act passed by South African Parliament in 1946 has now been amended to avoid adverse effects to British and other overseas companies.

Representations had been made that in closing loopholes by which Asiatics could evade the land laws by forming companies the 1946 Act could also apply to other overseas investors.

Under the new provisions, the Minister of the Interior will be empowered to grant permits for the acquisition of land after receiving a satisfactory report from the Land Tenure Board whose function is to guard against infringement of the general provisions of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

RED ATROCITIES IN ANDHRA

Prof. Ranga's Graphic Description

BOMBAY, Friday.

A graphic description of the campaign of terror and violence launched by the Communists in parts of the Andhra Province as part of their plan to establish their raj in India, was given by Prof. N. G. Ranga, the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Congress Working Committee, who is know in Bombay, in an interview to the U.P.I. today.

Prof. Ranga, said: "The Communists have taken to violence. They want to establish their regime in India, by first of all, making a start in certain parts, especially West Bengal and Andhra. True to their international technique, they have begun to spread terrorism through their guerilla tactics and inhuman methods of torture and murders. To create chaos and destroy confidence of the ordinary people in the general atmosphere of peace and fearlessness in our towns and villages seems to be their immediate obpective. They tried this with some success in Malabar; but thanks to the strong measures taken by the Prakasam and Reddiar ministries, their violence has been overcome and people have been saved from their constant fear of gruesome Communist tortures."

CHURCHES IN INDIA

'They Can Breathe Freer Air Than Elsewhere'

ERNAKULAM, July 23 (PTI): Mr. Frederick Franklin, religious secretary of the Y.M.C.A. India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon, said here yesterday that Churches in "free India can breath freer air than anywhere else in Asia."

Addressing a public meeting on "the Churches in free India" under the auspices of the local Y.M.C.A., Mr. Franklin warned against materialistic outlook among Christians. He said that it was wrong to suppose that Christianity and Communism could go together as some Christians thought.

Vijayalakshmi Tours West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, continued her tour of the west coast yesterday when she visited Palo Alto where she was the guest at luncheon of Mr. Wallace Sterling, President of Stanford University. Prominent social leaders and members of the Faculty were present at the luncheon.

Mrs. Pandit also visited the Herbert Hoover Library and Institute where she met a students' seminar. A number of Indian students met Mrs Pandit here.

Mrs. Pandit and party returned to San Francisco in the evening. Members of the Indian community in northern California gave a dinner in her honour at the Palace Hotel where Presidents of the United States visiting the West have been entertained.

On Sunday, Mrs. Pandit will go to Stockton, California, 60 miles to the east in the Sacramento Valley Agricultural District. Here she will visit the Sikh temple and meet members of the Indian community.

Russian Trade Delegation To Pakistan

KARACHI, July 23. (PTI-Reuter): A Russian Trade Delegation to Pakistan has arrived in Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province, and was expected to fly here today or tomorrow.

Stop Press

REDS TAKE YOYANG

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23. (PTI-Reuter): Peiping radio tonight claimed that the Chinese Communists had occupied Yoyang, 75 miles north of Changsha, provincial capital of Hunan

FIRING IN WAH REFUGEE CAMP.

RAWALPINDI, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): Following trouble of a "domestic nature" between two groups of the Wah Refugee Camp yesterday, "the Camp authorities opened fire resulting in sixteen casualties", the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs said in a Press Note today.

WHY PRIORITY TO RESERVE BANK?

Employees Of Exchange Bank Of India Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The employees of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Limited, now swelling the ranks of the unemployed in the city on account of the failure of the Bank last month, challenged to-day the Reserve Bank of India's right to priority in the recovery of their respective claims from the assets of the Bank now lying with the official liquidator.

At a meeting of their Union held to-day the employees, about 200 in number, appointed a three-member Committee of Action to collaborate with a similar committee appointed by the rest of the Bank's staff not in the Union, to take necessary steps to recover the amount due to the staff. Mr. D. H. Edulkaka presided.

The staff has a claim of about Rs. nine lakhs, which includes their salary from the month of May till the Bank went into liquidation on June 24, provident fund, and amount taken from the cashiers of the Bank by way of deposits and held in trust for them. The Reserve Bank has a claim of over Rs. 85 lakhs.

Explaining the position arising out of the failure of the Bank Mr. A. C. Tamboli stated that if the Reserve Bank were to get a priority, the staff would get absolutely nothing. He believed that the Reserve Bank had no right to ask for priority under the present circumstances.

STAGGERING LOAN.

Mr. Tamboli revealed that Mr. J. M. Akhaney, the Managing Director of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, was also the chairman of the Indian Overseas Air Lines (Star Lines). He had advanced to the latter company a staggering sum of Rs. one crore and 25 lakhs from the Bank. The Reserve Bank of India, if it had so desired, would have taken objection against this huge loan with a view to safeguard the interests of the depositors. Instead of warning the Exchange Bank against the "jump in the dark" that it was taking, the Reserve Bank went on advancing huge sums to the Exchange Bank without properly inspecting the affairs of that Bank and satisfying itself about the chances of saving it from collapse, as it was its duty to do.

Mr. Tamboli went on to say that if the Reserve Bank had exercised proper vigilance and care it would have realised that the Bank's position was not so sound as it appeared on the surface. In that case it would not have loaned such a huge amount to the Exchange Bank, and its present claim would not have arisen.

Under the circumstances, he believed, it was not fair for the Reserve Bank to demand priority over the staff of the Exchange Bank in the settlement of their respective claims. He hoped that the official liquidator would take these facts into consideration and give the staff a fair deal.

FORGED PERMITS TO RETURN TO INDIA

NEW DELHI, July 23. (API): It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that permits for return to India from Pakistan are being forged in Karachi, says a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

A forged permit has been actually located and the case is being handed over to the police in Pakistan. Persons travelling on forged permits are warned that they are liable to be prosecuted in India.

TAFT APPREHENSIVE OF WORLD ARMS RACE

WASHHINGTON, July 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Republican Senator Robert Taft (Ohio) called on the United States Administration today to delay its foreign arms programme until the new North Atlantic Council drafted defence plans.

He said in an interview that the needs of European countries should be studied before Congress was asked to act.

"I am in favour of giving arms to Greece and Turkey", he added. "I might even vote to turn over some surplus equipment to some of the treaty-signers, but I am certainly opposed to any all-out programme that will start a world arms race."

SPECIAL POWERS FOR FOOD COMMISSIONER

Production Board And Emergency Branch To Be Set Up

NEW DELHI, July 23 (PTI).

THE Government of India by a notification today clothed the newly appointed Food Commissioner Mr. R. K. Patil with special and extraordinary powers.

To assist him in the implementation of the Government's programme of self-sufficiency in food, a special board is formed by a resolution of the Government published in a Gazette Extraordinary today.

A special Emergency Branch under the control of the Commissioner will be set up in the Ministry of Agriculture which will take over the functions of the present sections of the Ministry concerned in food production.

It is officially announced that the Commissioner will deal directly with the Minister of Agriculture and will have powers to take final decisions in consultation with the Financial Adviser attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and where necessary with other Ministries of the Government of India. The Commissioner will deal directly with similar Executive set up in the Provinces and States for carrying out the programme of increased food production. He may also, whenever necessary, address the Provincial and State Governments direct.

FOOD PRODUCTION BOARD

The Food Production Board which will assist him in the implemention of food self-sufficiency programme will include himself as the Chairman, the Director of intensive Cultivation, the Director of Intensive Cultivation, the Director of Irrigation, a representative of the Ministry of Transport, a representative of the Ministry of Industry, the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Financial Adviser attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretary to the Board.

The Board will invite to its meetings whenever necessary experts such as Directors of Agriculture, of Fisheries and heads of institutes or organizations concerned with matters relating to food production. It will meet as often as necessary and at least once a week.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The principal functions and powers of the Food Commissioner will be fivefold.

He will initiate all measures necessary for co-ordinating and revising the food plans of Provinces and States from time to time in the light of actual achievement.

He can sanction grants and loans for food production schemes put up by Provinces and States. He can make available to Provinces and States all controlled materials and other resources of production. He is empowered to secure the necessary priority of movement of materials for timely implementation of Provincial and State plans. Generally he will take all necessary steps for increasing food production with a view to stopping import of foodgrains by the end of 1951. He is also expected to take steps to ensure the active co-operation of the producers of food in this programme.

The Food Commissioner will have a blocked grant placed at his disposal for giving subsidy to the Provinces and States for approved schemes of production.

Nehru's Drive For Housing Refugees

NEW DELHI, July 23, (PTI): A meeting called by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru of the representatives of the Ministries of Rehabilitation, Works, Mines and Power, Defence and Health decided "to comb out all possible buildings in Delhi which could be utilised for housing displaced families, who needed protection [illegible]".

Others who attended the meeting were the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Dr. John Matthai, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru.

Godse To Be Transferred To Delhi Jail

NEW DELHI, July 23, (PTI): Nathuram Vinayak Godse, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi, will be transferred to the Delhi District Jail from Ambala, it was learnt here today.

FRANKFURT, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi's teachings of non-violence and the general disinterest of the people would prevent communism from ever achieving a strong foothold in India, despite the gradual defeat of the Chinese Nationalist Government, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Premier of West Bengal, said here today.

MONUMENTS TO MUTINY VICTIMS

Removal To Memorial Church Garden

KANPUR, July 23 (PTI): The monuments to those who died in Kanpur in the "Indian Mutiny" and those who were interred in the "historic well" will be removed from the memorial well garden to the All Souls Memorial Church garden in the Cantonment.

This is being done, it is understood in order to transfer the ownership of the garden of which the Lucknow Diocesan Trust Association are caretakers, to the U.P. Government.

The Angel and other monuments with their inscriptions are to be removed and will be set up in the All Souls Church garden though the inscription on the monuments will be altered to suit Indian sentiments.

It is learnt that the British High Commissioner for India Sir Archibald Nye, recently paid a private visit to Kanpur and approved of the plans.

It will be recalled that the Epropean community had decided shortly after August 15, 1947, that the memorial well garden be handed over to the U. P. Government gratis on the condition that the Government would look after the monuments properly.

Hareshwar Dayal To Leave For Lhasa

NEW DELHI, July 23, (PTI): Mr. Hareshwar Dayal, Indian political officer in Sikkim, is shortly leaving for Lhasa, capital of Tibet, to study the conditions there, it is learned.

Mr. Dayal, who is now in Gangtok, may leave for Tibet early next month.

Official sources here said they had no first hand reports of any disturbance in Tibet but had "only heard of Communist infiltration". A report was awaited from Mr. H. E. Richardson who head the Indian Mission in Lhasa.

Constables On Voluntary Basis

CALCUTTA PLAN TO ENSURE PEACE.

CALCUTTA, July 23 (PTI): The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Mr. S. N. Chatterji, told a press conference today that he was thinking of appointing special constables on a voluntary basis to enlist public co-operation in the maintenance of law and order in the city.

His idea was to take in all the gentlemen of eminence in any locality to help the police, in the event of a disturbance, to keep down the forces of disorder, Mr. Chatterji said. The public could help in two ways: they could check the anti-social activities by using their influence in their particular localities, and also by actively assisting the police in times of disorder.

The Police Commissioner said that what was urgently needed at the moment was that the public shook off this indifference and callousness in these matters, and asserted themselves against mischief-makers. He, however, did not want the members of the public to take up counter-violence, and this, he said, would not be necessary if the public really segregated and decried the anti-social elements. Mr. Chatterjee incidentally mentioned the disturbances that had, of late, taken place during football matches on the Calcutta maidan. He said that such disorders, created by a small group of interested persons, could never be possible, had the large majority of spectators not remained seated quite indifferent and without the least effort to assist the police.

U.N. ASSEMBLY AGENDA

Full-Scale Debate On Indonesian Issue

LAKE SUCCESS, July 23. (PTI-Reuter): The situation in Indonesia is listed for a full-scale debate in the provisional agenda issued for the United Nations fourth General Assembly session due to convene on September 20 at Flushing Meadows.

In addition to reports of the United Nations Indonesian Commission on progress made in Dutch-Indonesian relations it has also been intimated that the Indonesians will bring the latest Dutch action of postponing indefinitely the August 1 Hague Conference before the Assembly.

The future of the Atomic Commission and the Conventional Armaments Commission in the light of the present deadlock will also be Debated.

The session is expected to last ten weeks.

NEHRU SETS AN EXAMPLE TO THE COUNTRY

No Rice At Lunch Table: Lawn Turned Into Vegetable Farm

NEW DELHI, July 23 (PTI).

A CONCERTED drive to produce more food crops, vegetables and other supplementary diets to help the country to stop the imports by the target date of 1951 is to be put into effect immediately. One important feature of the plan, it is learnt, is to plough up lawns in compounds and all available arable lands.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, has set a personal example to the country following his broadcast appeal to the nation last month to tackle the food problem as a national war emergency and to co-operate in a mighty drive for food production which is ultimately a war against poverty and ignorance, against malnutrition and high price."

The spacious lawns of the Prime Minister's residence have been ploughed up and a three feet high maize crop is flowering. In the backyard wheat is being sown; groundnut, bajra and sweet potatoes are growing up; plants are sprouting; bananas have been planted in rows and tapioca seedlings from the far south promise a bumper harvest. No space has been wasted and in between staple food crop vegetables are grown. Flower beds and rose have given way to heavily laden creepers of bitter gourds, brinjals and other seasonal vegetables.

NO RICE AT PREMIER'S TABLE

The Prime Minister's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who keeps house took round a correspondent and showed the recent changes in the house. But for a small plot of lawn to hold official receptions, the garden has become a farm. The frontage, she said was also to be part used for growing winter vegetables.

Pandit Nehru had appealed for a slight change in food habits. The changes are already in vogue in his house.

Rice has been comletely banned and none is served to anybody. Mondays are wheatless days when oatmeal is cooked or other improvisations made. On other days sweet potatoes flour is mixed with "atta" to make "chapatis".

Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that it was proposed to set up a committee of women to try new recipes and to popularise them.

It is expected lawns and compounds not only in the capital but in all cities and towns would be ploughed up to grow vegetables to serve as supplementary diets. The provincial and State Governments may assume powers even to compel people to grow more food.

Nehru Warns Provinces Against Hasty Reforms

PLEA FOR GO-SLOW WITH BAN ON RACING AND PROHIBITION

Priority For Food Question: Address To Premiers

NEW DELHI, July 23.

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU today addressed an informal conference of Provincial and State Premiers on the general problems before the country with particular reference to the food question.

The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who has recovered from his recent illness also attended the conference and participated in the discussions.

The Prime Minister is understood to have reiterated that the Government of India's decision to stop import of foodgrains by 1951 was irrevocable and that the Provincial and State administrations should bring about necessary administrative adjustments designed to meet the situation. The campaign to grow more food should be taken up in earnestness and zeal and nothing should be left to chance.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

According to informed quarters, the Prime Minister is also believed to have impressed upon the Premiers the need of having a planned priority system in the execution of reforms and administrative policies. They would be well advised to proceed cautiously in certain spheres of reforms such as prohibition and the banning of racing. Pandit Nehru, is understood to have asked the Premiers to consider whether it was necessary at the present juncture to close down Turf Clubs.

According to him, the solution of the existing economic problems and the food question should have the highest priority before reforms like complete prohibition and closing down of racings could be undertaken. He urged them to go slow in certain spheres of reforms which could as well be delayed without serious detriment to the nation.

He is understood to have urged that closure of Turf Clubs might have deleterious effects on horse-breeding, which was essential both to defence and the civic needs of the country.

The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, is understood to have emphasised the need for a reorientation in the outlook of officialdom towards the public. There should be greater efficiency and cooperation in catering to the needs of the villages.

There was a general discussion and the conference lasted for over one and a half hours.

Pandit Nehru, is likely to address the Premiers again to-morrow evening on the question of law and order and the general political situation in the country.

YUGOSLAV-GREECE FRONTIER CLOSED

LONDON, July 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Athens radio said today that new Yugoslav frontier guards had re-established good relations with the Greek border authorities and had "again begun to honour the Greek flag".

(Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Prime Minister, announced on July 10 that since the Greek rebels were erving the interests of the Cominform Yogoslavia "must gradually close her frontier" with Greece).

SOCIALISTS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

ETAWAH (U.P.), July 23 (PTI): The satyagraha of over 100 Socialists outside the residence of the District Magistrate entered the third day today.

The Socialists demanded withdrawal of all grain procurement cases and establishment of ration shops for landless labourers.

Indo-Pak Talks On Kashmir

DELVOIE FORMULA FOR ENDING DEADLOCK

KARACHI, July 23 (PTI-Reuter)—The compromise formula presented by Gen. Maurice Delvoie, the Kashmir Commission's Military Adviser, suggested demilitarisation of not only the 13,000-feet-high strategic Burzil Pass but also certain areas adjoining the Kishenganga river, well-informed sources stated here today.

The formula was presented to the Indo-Pakistan joint military talks late last night by Gen Delvoe to solve outstanding disputes in the cease-fire line from Keran to Taru.

The outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan related to the control of the Kishenganga river and the Burzil Pass.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO BE CONSULTED

Reliable conference sources pointed out that though both the delegations have virtually agreed to a fifty-fifty control of the Kishenganga river, they found it difficult to arrive at a decision on Gen. Delvoie's proposal for demilitarisation. Faced with this situation both the delegations agreed to consult their repective Governments on the latest turn of events at the conference.

According to the Conference sources both the Indian and Pakistan delegations showed considerable spirit of compromise at last night's meeting and were determined to reach an agreed settlement on the disputed points.

Nehru Invites U.S. Engineer

NEW DELHI, July 23. (UPI): The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, has invited Mr. P. Trone, an eminent American engineer with considerable experience, to visit India to advise the Government on the question of industrial planning. He is expected to arrive here in the first week of August, and stay in India for three months.

The Prime Minister has also appointed a small committee with Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply as convenor to decide on what specific issues Mr. Trone's advice should be sought.

Mr. Trone was closely connected with the working of the five-year programme in Russia and partly construction of the Dniper Dam. He was also industrial adviser to the Chinese Government and was associated with planning in Japan.

Ordance Employees To Take Strike Ballot

CALCUTTA, July 23 (PTI): Nearly 75,000 ordinance employees all over India are being asked o take a strike ballot from August 15 to 20 next by the Executive Committee of the All India Ordnance Employees Federation.

The Committee at its meeting yesterday decided to take the ballot on the question of retrenchment and other issues.

STORY OF A BIG HOAX

G.I.P. Rly. Loses Over Rs. 3,000 In Cash

STATION MASTER DUPED

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 22.

A daring and clever ruse, causing the GIP Railway a loss of over Rs. 3,000 was played by an imposter at Shankargarh successfully according to report received here today. It is stated on Wednesday forenoon an imposter arrived at Shankargarh and presented a letter to the Station-master stating he was sent to relieve him as the latter was urgently called by General Manager to explain certain irregularities in the accounts. Station Master took the letter as genuine and handed over charge to the Assistant Station master, and proceeded, and hour afterwards to Bombay by the incoming mail.

The imposter then relieved the Assistant Station Master and also took from him the day's cash collections.

When the Shankargarh Station-master reached Jubbulpore he detrained to make enquires from the Divisional Traffic Manager's office. On learning there that he was duped, he contacted Shankargarh. Meantime the imposter taking advantage of the opportunity left the office with the sealed cash-bag. He remains still untraced.

AUROBINDO FOR NOBEL PRIZE?

Pearl Buck's Move

MADRAS, July 23 (UPI): Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, the famous author and Nobel prize-winner has, it is learnt, offered to propose the name of Shree Aurobindo to the Swedish Academy for the award to him of the Nobel prize for literature.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

NEW DELHI, July 23. (API): The Central Fund of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund amounted to Rs. 9,64,84,662-15-11 on June 30 last.

Receipts to the fund during the month of June were Rs. 36,08,196-6-5.

MEET MILITARY BOSSES IN BERLIN

During the course of his recent to ur of the U. S. Brig Maj.-Gen. Khub Chand, chief of Indian Military Mission in Berlin (Germany) contacted some of the top-ranking U. S. Military Officials posted in that area. Photo shows Maj.-Gen. Khub Chand holding conversation with Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Gross, Director of Military Government, Wuerttemberg Baden; Gen. Arnold Funk, Commanding General, SMF; and Dr. Reinhold Maier, Minister President of Land Wuerttemberg Baden (In Maj Gen. Charles P. Gross's Office) Dr. Reinhold Hajos is seen in the fore ground of this photo.

Amarnath To Sue Cricket Board

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SUSPENSION

Bengal Move To Refer Dispute To Arbitration

CALCUTTA, July 23.

LALA AMARNATH, India's test captain, told the Press Trust of India today that he had made up his mind to take legal steps against the Board of Control for Cricket in India for his alleged wrongful suspension by the Board on April 19 last and "consequent damage to his reputation," as a last resort to vindicate his honour.

Amarnath, who arrived here on Thursday, said that according to his legal advisers, "the Court of Law remains to be the only place where I can get justice".

He said that he had already circulated his public reply to all those who counted in Indian cricket, and he felt that the statement of the President of the Board on his return from Europe, characterising his (Amarnath's) reply as "a tissue of suppressions, misrepresentations and inventions", showed clearly that the President, Mr. De Mello, in the name of the Board, was persisting in defaming him nationally and internationally.

"I think after the recent statement of Mr. De Mello, in which he describes himself as 'a benevolent despot I can only expect despotism but no fair play, to say nothing of benevolence from Mr. De Mello.

In any event I expect justice. In spite of all provocation and damage to my reputation I have so long kept an open mind as conciliatory as the circumstances permit", this has not been without certain reservations on my mind is fully making allowance taking the matter to Court of Law", he concluded.

BENGAL BOARD'S MOVE

The Press Trust of India learnt here today that some officials of the Cricket Association of Bengal, who recently wrote to the Board of Control regarding the Amarnath affair, are making a move for the matter to an arbitration if possible. They have proposed that the arbitration board should be composed of Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and the Nawab of Pataudi, whose decision should be binding on both sides.

A spokesman of the Cricket Association of Bengal, said that it, however, appeared that some important officials of the Board felt that a decision once arrived at should not be reviewed or revised.

Quantitative Control On Fine Cloth To Go

BOMBAY GOVT. SCHEME TO DECASUALISE TEXTILE WORKERS

The Government of Bombay has decided to remove all quantitative restrictions on the purchase of fine and super-fine cloth by consumers throughout the Province, with immediate effect. Quantitative restrictions on the purchase of medium and coarse cloth have already been removed.

Fine and super-fine cloth, like medium and coarse, can now be purchased in unlimited quantities by consumers. They will, however, have to produce their cloth sheets along with food grains ration cards of the head of the family in the cities, and cloth cards in the rest of the Province, before any sales could be made to them. Entries of the sales of fine and super-fine cloth will be made on cloth sheets in the cities and on cloth cards in the rest of the Province.

The concession is for a period of two months only, but may be withdrawn earlier, if necessary.

Retailers all over the Province may give effect to this decision immediately, without waiting for any further orders from the District Magistrates or the Controller of Rationing, Bombay.

Scheme To Decasualise Textile Workers

BOMBAY, July 23 (PTI):—A scheme to decasualise textile workers in the Province will be put into force shortly by the Bombay Government, it was learnt here today.

The new scheme will abolish the present 'badli' system and introduce a method by which unemployed textile workers will be pooled. Millowners will be compelled to employ workers only from this pool.

The scheme will come into force in the first instance in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and it will be worked voluntarily by the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Both these Associations, it is learnt, have notified their acceptances of the scheme.

The scheme is designed to regulate the recruitment of labour so as to avoid waste of man power and increase efficiency and production by finding the right type of men for work. The scheme will reduce the "wattling" period of the unemployed worker and eliminate corruption and favouritism in recruitment. It will encourage systematic training of textile workers and ensure a speedy supply of labour.

Details of working of the scheme will be finalised when the Decasualisation Committee of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board meets here next week.

The scheme will affect about 250 textile mills and 450,500 workers in the province.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW VENTURE

Film With Indian Theme, Cast, Music And Dance

RAMGOPAL INVITED TO PLAY ROLE

MADRAS, July 23. (UPA): Cecil B. DeMille, the noted Hollywood producer, plans producing a picture with Indian theme, Indian cast and Indian music and dance. This was revealed by the internationally known Indian dancer, Ramgopal, in an interview with the United Press of America today.

Ramgopal, who gave a series of performances here after his European tour, said that he had been invited by DeMille to participate in the proposed film. He said he had written to DeMille accepting the offer. He added, "I will do anything for making this ancient and divine art of India known to the world."

Ramgopal also revealed that he intends to tour the United States towards the end of 1950 with his complete troupe. He will also visit Canada, Mexico and South America where, he said, the people were tremendously interested in Indian dancing.

Proclamation Of Emergency

PRESIDENT OF INDIAN REPUBLIC TO BE GIVEN WIDE POWERS

NEW DELHI, July 23. P.T.I.

THE powers of the future president of the Indian Republic in dealing with a failure of the constitutional machinery in a state of the union will be considerably widened by an amendment, sought to be made to the relevant provision in the draft constitution, it was learnt here today.

The principle of the proposed change is believed to have been agreed to by the provincial premiers at their conference with the Drafting Committee to-day.

TALKS WITH SARDAR.

Provincial premiers and the Drafting Committee met this afternoon at the residence of Sardar Vallaobhbai Patel to consider a number of amendments which the Home Ministry had suggested. New items, which have been added to the schedule of the list of union subjects, include powers to the central intelligence bureau to investigate offences in provinces and states and the raising by the centre of an armed constabulary (as dinstinct from the armed forces) for the protection of the country.

The item regarding the power of a state to undertake preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order which was on the state list (provincial sphere) has now been included in the Concurrent List. This, it is stated, would ensure uniformity in the legislation of public safety acts. The maintenance of public order, however, would continue to be the responsibility of the provinces or states.

EMERGENCY POWERS.

The provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states are set out in section 278 of the draft constitution. Among other things, a proclamation of emergency under this provision has to be laid before each house of parliament, which reserves to itself the functions of the state legislature. This clause which has five sub-clauses and prescribed in detail the various steps to be taken in case of the failure of constitution in a state, is now sought to be replaced by a simpler one.

The amended clause it is understood, will authorise the Governor of a state, if a situation arose in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, to assume by proclamation to himself the power to run the administration of the state.

This power, however, is governed by another provision in the draft constitution, which requires a state (province) Governor to communicate to the President of the Republic the proclamation of an emergency.

PACIFIC PACT POURPARLERS

Chiang's Emissary To Korean President

ROMULO TO SELL IDEA AT LAKE SUCCESS

HONGKONG, July 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Doctor Shao Yu-Ling, Chinese Ambassador to South Korea left here today by air for Seoul by way of Manila with "important documents" from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and acting President Li Tsung-Jen to Dr Synghman Rhee, Korean President.

He confirmed that Dr. Rhee had officially invited Generalissimo Chiang to Seoul, but would not say whether Chiang would accept.

In Manila, Dr. Shao will discuss the proposed Pacific Pact with the Chinese Ambassador to the Philippine.

QUIRINO'S PACIFIC UNION PUBLICITY

President Quironi will endow Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Philippine Delegate to the United Nations Far Eastern Commission, with special rank and powers to "sell" the idea of the Pacific Union, at home and abroad, it was learned here today.

General Romulo has been in continues conferences with the President and other leading Philippine Government officials, since his arrival in Manila from Lake Success yesterday.

General Romulo's task will mainly consist of re-drafting the Union objectives, and steering them into paths more generally acceptable, particularly to the United States. At the same time, he must find a face-saving formula for his Government and for the president.

Leading diplomats, including Judge Roberto Regala, Consul-General-designate to Sydney, will assist him.

BURMA MINISTER FOR WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Gen. Bo Ne Win, Burma's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, is due here tomorrow from New York for two days of informal talks with United States officials.

Matthai Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 23 (PTI): Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister to the Government of India returned to Delhi by air today after three weeks' stay in London where he participated in the Commonwealth Finance Ministers conference and led the Indian Delegation to Indo-British sterling talks.

Dr. Matthai will report to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet about the London talks either tomorrow or on Monday. He is expected to hold a press conference later in the week.

Indonesia To Become Republic

AGREEMENT ON CREATION OF A FEDERATION

Renville Pact To Be Honoured: Provisional Set-Up Provided For

JOGJAKARTA, July 23 (PTI-Reuter).

REPUBLICAN and Federalist groups leaders in Indonesia announced at the end of their two-day conference here today that they had reached agreement on the creation of a United States of Indonesia, to be known as "The Republic of Indonesia Serikat."

The number of units in the new Republic, and the area of each unit, will be determined before the transfer of sovereignty but the territory will be as envisaged under the Renville Agreement, the leaders said.

The Renville Agreement recognises the existence of East and West Java, East and South Sumatra, and Madura as autonomous units.

CONSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

The new Republic will be governed by a constitutional President acting on the advice of a Prime Minister and Cabinet.

The agreement envisages a period of transition, after sovereignty has been transferred, during which preparations will be made for framing a new constitution and for general elections.

During this period a Provisional Government and a Provisional Parliament will be set-up to ensure stability.

Actual composition of the Provisional Gourvment, as well as financial and economic arrangements between the various units of the Federation, will be determined when both delegations resume discussions in Batavia next Saturday.

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

It was agreed that all persons living in the Netherlands Indies or the Indonesian Republic, including Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans, should have the right to new Indonesian citizenship, if they wish.

Hands Off China Civil War

PEIPING JURIST WARNS CHENNAULT

SHANGHAI, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): The Peiping jurist Prof. Ho Sze-Ching, said today that if Gen. Claire Chennault, leader of the American "Flying Tiger" volunteer squadron, dared to participate in the Chinese civil war, he would be "declared a war criminal by the Chinese people".

Prof. Ho Sze-Ching, according to the Communist New China News Agency, added that if Gen. Chennault carried out his reported plan to become a naturalised Chinese and lead an International Air Force against the Chinese Communists, he would be hunted by the Chinese people for punishment wherever he went.

Communist forces were continuing their drive on Southern China, still unchecked by any serious Nationalist opposition, according to reports reaching here tonight.

CHANGSHA TO BE BYPASSED?

The Communists had also fuurther developed their movment in Central Hunan province apparently to bypass and isolate the provincial capital of Changsha.

RANGOON GUNBOATS SHELL REBEL AREAS

RANGOON, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government gunboats have shelled insurgent concentrations in the Akyab district on the west coast of Burma inflicting heavy casualties, tonight's military communique said.

Government reinforcements landed as the rebels treated inland, it added.

CABINET-MAKING IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, July 23. (PTI-Reuter): Prince Charles, the Belgian Regent, to-day asked M. Gaston Eyskens to try and solve the month-old Cabinet crisis.

M. Eyskens, who is a Catholic, was Minister of Finance in the Catholic-Socialist Coalition Government which resigned last month following the general elections.

Since then several leaders have attempted to form a new Government but have failed.

The main conflict concerns the monarchy. Catholics desire to recall the King from exile in Switzerland. Socialists oppose this.

Search For Elephant For Jap Children

BANGALORE, July 23. (PTI): Perhaps the Kakankote reserve forests that gave America, Sabu will send Japan its elephant—a present from the Prime Minister of India to the children of Japan.

Officials of the Mysore State Forest Department are now on the search for a suitable cow elephant that will satisfy the requirements.

SOVIET PROTEST TOO MUCH

GENEVA, July 23 (PTI-Reuter)—The Social Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council today rejected a Soviet resolution condemning India and other countries for not according women the same status as men.

The resolution was rejected in a complicated series of votes, after Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan (India) had strongly condemned the attack on the status of Indian women.

She pointed to the fact that only India and Poland had sent women delegates to the session of the Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations.

MASARYK WAS ASSASSINATED

Former Czech Official's Belief

FRANKFURT, July 22 (UPA): Jan Mir Smutny, Chancellor of Czechoslovakia when the Communists took over, said to-day he was convinced that Jan Masaryk was assassinated.

The tall, gaunt Czech, who fled to the United States zone of Germany from Czechoslovakia, said at his first opportunity to speak freely, "It is my personal conviction that Masaryk's death was not suicide."

The body of Masaryk, foreign minister in the last free government of Czechoslovakia, and internationally distinguished statesman, was found beneath the window of his quarters soon after the Communist coup.

Smutny, who was appointed chancellor to the late President Eduard Benes in 1937, said the full circumstances of Masaryk's death probably never would be known. As for himself, he said, "I will never believe it was suicide."

Need For A New Set-Up

SARAT BOSE'S CALL

BOMBAY, July 24 (UPI): A clarion call to the country-men to get rid of the evils of corruption, favouritism and nepotism which were so rampant today, was given by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who returned to Bombay yesterday from Europe after two months, in the course of an interview to the United Press of India.

Mr. Bose referred to the present situation in Bengal and said: "It is no use singling out Bengal. The position there is just as bad as in almost every other provinces in India. Favouritism, nepotism and corruption are rampant in almost all the provinces of India and the fountain-head is New Delhi."

Mr. Bose advocated a radical change in the entire outlook of the present administration to effect an improvement in the present position. "Change of Ministries", he said" "with the present legislature functioning will do no good. The whole character and outlook of the legislature and administration of the central and Provincial Governments have to be changed before you can expect any improvement on the right line".

Mr. Bose reiterated that the "present Government of India will collapse before the year is out" "the battle has begun between the United Socialists and the capitalists ridden Government of India" he added.

Mr. Bose explained his future programme and said that his main work now would be to consolidate Socialist parties in India with the help and co-operation of all of them to form a United Socialist's leftists' organisation.

Asked in he would invite the Indian Communists also to this organisation, he expressed his disapproval and said: "Communists have to change considerably before they can be admitted as members of the United Socialists Congress which I have visualised. The main difficulty is that the general public do not treat them as an Indian party."

His attention being drawn to a report in the Indian press that he advocated partnership with Britain, Mr. Bose said that it was untrue and misleading. What he said at a press conference in London was that in matters of development of industry and agriculture, India would have to take technical assistance from foreign countries. There is no reason he said, why Britain should monopolise. India should seek technical assistance from Europe and America also. He however, realised that before they gave assistance to India, foreigners would ask for a share of the Indian reserves, but to that he had no objection.

Referring to the question of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Sarat Chandra said that he had no further news to give. "The only fact that I know" he said, "is that the day before he took off from Bankok he told one or two persons that it was his desire to go to North China. I believe as I said before he is alive".

Giving his impression about India's prestige in Europe, Mr. Bose said: "Unfortunately India is hardly known in Europe. You have to look into the British and continental papers to realise that India has hardly made any progress in the international field"

Concluding Mr. Bose said: "In spite of what has happened in India during the last two years I have faith in the destiny of my country which I hope will assume the leadership of Asia."

Mr. Bose will be staying in Bombay for about a week. He will proceed to Mysore on July 27 to inaugurate the Karnatak Youth Conference there and then return to Bombay whereafter he will leave for Calcutta by the end of this month."

Sarat Bose's Press Conference

BOMBAY, July 23 (UPI)—Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who is now in the city will meet the representatives of the local press at a press conference on Monday, 25th July at 12 noon at the Bombay Union of Journalists 34, Prospect Chamber Annexe, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhagwan Deoji Patel, a 18-year-old resident of Andheri who was travelling on the footboard of a local train this morning fell down and died on the spot near Vile Parle Railway station.

EFFORTS TO END BONUS MUDDLE

Matthai's Talks With Nanda

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. JOHN MATTHAI, Finance Minister, Government of India, who had prolonged telephonic talks with Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, last night, will fly back to Bombay within a week in order to resolve the textile workers' bonus muddle. Dr. Matthai, it is expected, will again contact the representatives of textile workers in the City, and attempt to persuade them to see reason.

It is also learnt, that Mr. Nanda will immediately write in detail a memorandum embodying the views of the Government of Bombay on this vexed issue, and send it to Dr. Matthai who has invited it. The memorandum will acquaint the Central Minister with the latest developments with regard to the matter and the reading of the situation by the Provincial Government.

A spokesman of the Government of Bombay said that further amendment to the existing ordinance, appeared undesirable as workers had to be acquainted with this form of compulsory saving. He regretted that workers were still viewing the matter in a wrong perspective and baseless apprehensions were being created in their minds. This type of saving would not only help them, but was in larger national interests too.

The spokesman regretted threats of strike, loosely spoken of, as something which would harm the interests of the country "I cannot see anything objectionable in the plan, especially as the industry is not in the safe position, it was some years ago and the possibility of unemployment does exist for the future", he added.

There will be a mass meeting of textile workers on Sunday evening at Kamgar Maidan, in which the sense of the workers will be taken regarding this issue.

Dr. Matthai, Finance Minister, snapped on arrival at Santa Cruz from U.K. after attending the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference.

JUTE CULTIVATION IN MALABAR

Experiment Highly Successful

CALICUT, July 22 (P.T.I.): Cultivation of jute in Malabar introduced as an experimental measure this year has been quite promising, so far, according to enquiries made here.

About 100 acres of land spread over the different talukas of the district have been sown and the crop has reached a height of two to six feet and is growing well, it is reported. Sowing had to be postponed from March and April when it is usually done, to May and June due to late reception of seeds in this district. Consequently, though jute is a short-term crop of 100 days, it is not yet ready for harvest.

Paddy fields called "Karinkora" lands, generally flooded in the monsoon months of May, June and July and suitable for only one long-term second crop, are suitable for jute growing without affecting the rice crops.

The soil, climatic conditions and rainfall combined with plenty of fresh running water available in Malabar facilitate to obtain good jute fibre.

Warden Turns Poacher, Gets Year's R.I.

AMBALA, July 23 (PTI): A warden who turned a poacher in Ambala has been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Om Prakash, a foot constable was on night duty at the railway police lines early in June last. According to the prosecution, a sum of Rs. 160 was stolen from the Police iron safe while he was on duty. The theft being discovered next morning, Om Prakash was interrogated and the stolen money was recovered from his possession. The numbers of currency notes found on him tallied with those missing from the police safe.

Sardar Budh Singh Butlia, Magistrate, today sentenced him to one year's Rigorous Imprisonment on charge of theft.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Shree Sadguru Swami Ramdas of Kanhangad S. Kanara will pay a visit to Shrimat Anandashram Hall, Taimakiwadi, Tardeo at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) when there will be Bhajan, and religious discourse. The function is open to the public.

4 KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

PATIALA, July 22 (P.T.I.): Four persons were killed when a two-storeyed building damaged by recent floods collapsed here today.

Four others buried under the debris, were rescued and sent to hospital.

The victims, who were refugees from Bahawalpur, had entered the house only last week.

Indian Jute To Soviet Zone Of Berlin

BERLIN, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): A first consignment of 500 tons of Indian jute from Britain will arrive in the Soviet zone of Germany within the next few days, the Soviet licensed German news agency reported today.

Further consignments of jute and Indian cotton will follow under the trade agreement between Britain and the Soviet zone, the report added.

Attempts On Naicker's Life

Madras Govt. Denies Knowledge

MADRAS, July 22 (PTI): The director of Information, Madras Government, today denied a report that the Chief Secretary to the Government had cautioned Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Leader of the Dravidian Federation, against attempts on his life.

A press note issued today said: "The Viduthalai (Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker's paper) in its editorial in the issue dated July 13, 1949 gives currency to a report that the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras telephone to the 'Viduthalai' office and hinted about attempts that were sought to be made on the lit eof Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and advised caution. Enquiries go to show that there is no truth in this and that the Chief Secretary did not at all telephone to the 'Viduthalai' Office'.

Another Labour Victory In By-Elections

LONDON, July 22, (UPA): The Labour Party today kept their record of winning every by-election during their administration.

The latest by-election, in West Leeds, was won by Labourite T. C. Pannell who polled 55 per cent. of the votes cast against his Conservative opponent, Bernard Mather's 45 per cent.

In the general election, the Labourites polled 59 per cent. of the votes cast in West Leeds. The actual figures will be announced later.

Ban On Import Of Vegetable Seeds

NEW DELHI, July, 23 (PTI): Import of vegetable seeds other than late cauliflower seeds for commercial purposes is prohibited says a press note issued by the Agriculture Ministry today.

The press note refers to certain advertisements issued by some of the seed firms in India offering imported vegetable seeds for sale and says that these advertisements are "misleading".

The press note adds that no seed merchant has been given permit to import such seeds.

"PUGREE" CASE ACQUITTALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each imposed on Baboobhai Hirachand Jhaveri, a landlord, and his son Amarchand B. Jhaveri by a Presidency Magistrate on a charge of accepting "pugree" and abetment respectively was set aside by Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Chainani, at the Bombay High Court. Their Lordships also ordered that the fines, if paid, should be refunded.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING WITHIN TWO YEARS

Bombay Asks Centre For A Loan Of 12 Crores

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A loan of Rs. 12 crores has been applied for by the Government of Bombay, from the Government of India, in order to put through their plans for constructing industrial housing in the Province during the next two years.

Referring to a report from New Delhi which appeared in a morning paper in the City today to the effect that the Government of India had turned down the Rs. 4 crores loan asked by Bombay Government, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, said, "The question of turning down does not arise, for this is not in addition to the 12 crores, which is a part of the schemes of the Central Government itself".

Mr. Nanda said that the amount would be spread over the current year and the next year.

Our Delhi Letter *(From Our Correspondent).*

Hammering Out Constitution Bill Into Shape

The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly has been meeting here during the week to hammer out the Constitution Bill into its proper shape. One thing has already emerged from its discussions, namely that there would be little or no difference between Indian Provinces and Indian States after the new Constitution comes into force, probably on January 26 next year. Power allocation between the Provinces and States has been and is the most delicate and difficult task of the Drafting Committee. As indicated previously some Central Ministries are seeking Constitutional sanction, in order to maintain and even expand their already greatly swollen up structure. Unluckily for it, the demand from the Ministry of "Cultural Affairs" to mortgage ten per cent. of the Central Revenues and 25 per cent. of the Provincial revenues has already been turned down by the Congress Parliamentary Party. The amendments to the Constitution, tabled by the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Labour are as under:—

DEMAND BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education has demanded that the Centre should have exclusive control over the collection and dissemination of educational information, inter-state co-ordination and federal assistance to the States in educational development. The promotion of higher technical education and research and educational planning should also be the Central preserve, it is urged. The Provinces could hardly have any objection to these amendments, all of which seek to impose fresh liability on the Union Government. It should be greatly regretted that control over theatres, dramatic performances, cinemas, sports entertainments and amusements has been left over to the Provinces.

The Ministry of Health has demanded the Central control over the development of inter-state rivers, inter-state waterways for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-electric power and for other purposes. It is explained that many important towns in India are situated on inter-state rivers and waterways. Problems of river pollution by industrial waste and sewage, diminution of city ater supply by diversion of water for irrigation purposes make it necessary for the Union to have power to legislate for the regulation of such matters. The Ministry also regards it necessary to have power to legislate for the whole of India on matters concerning public health, compilation of vital statistics and adulteration of food stuffs and other articles of human consumption on a uniform basis. It also wants control over Health Planning and Development and regulation of mineral water springs and spas.

A PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION

The Ministry of Agriculture has demanded the Union control over the co-ordination of the development of Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fisheries. It has sought concurrent control over:

i) reclamations of waste lands on a large scale requiring the use of plant and machinery.
ii) Forest laws and working plans.
iii) Inland fishery and fishery laws.

Concurrent control is also demanded over measures aimed at increasing food production, regulation of prices and inter-state traffic in agricultural commodities, including cattle-feeds and manures, agricultural machinery, implements, cattle and crop planning and improvement of agricultural statistics. This is regarded necessary after the phenominal success of the Ministry in its Grow More Food Campaign which has cost India something like Rs. 40 crores, so far.

To provide constitutional provision for the perpetual spoon-feeding of its favourite child, the Labour Ministry has has demanded concurrent control over employment, unemployment. It has also sought concurrent control over welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employer's liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pension, maternity benefits, social insurance and social security. The professional vocational or technical training will be the Centre's responsibility, it is urged.

MORE POWERS TO ITS ELBOW!

The fifth Imperialist Ministry of Works, Mines and Power would add the following power to its elbow, namely:—

(i) Control over atomic energy and mineral resources, essential to its production, strategic or key minerals essential for the defence of India. (Incidently the Drafting Committee has ruled out this demand)
(ii) Regulation of oil fields and development of mineral oil resources, petroleum and petroleum products and other liquids and substitutes declared by Parliament to be dangerous inflammable.
(iii) Multi-purpose development of inter-state rivers and River Valleys.
(iv) Taxes on the sale, turnover on purchase of goods, including taxes in lieu thereof on the use or consumption within the State of goods liable to taxes within the state on sale, turnover or purchase; taxes on advertisement.
(v) Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity.

Industries were amongst the first to be transferred to the Provinces in 1921, since when the progressive reversion of the Central Control by successive stages has been in evidence. The Ministry of Industry has tabled amendments to the Constitution to acquire power over the following:—

(i) Industries declared by Parliament to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.
(ii) Industries whose control by the Union is declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest.
(iii) Regulation of trade and commerce in and of the production, supply price and distribution
a) of goods which are the products of the industries whose regulation under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be necessary or expedient in public interest.
b) of any other goods whose regulation similarly is declared by Parliament by law to be necessary or expedient in the public interest.
(iv) The development of inter-state waterways for purposes of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-electric power.
(v) Manufacture and distribution of salt.
(vi) Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainment, beating and gambling.

THREE CLAIMANTS FOR CONTROL

It will be seen by now that there are three claimants for the control over the development of inter-state waterways for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-electric power, namely, the Ministries of Works, Mines and Power, Health and Industry and Supply. There will be two more claimants, if Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar's scheme were adopted, namely, the proposed Ministries of Fuel, and Power and Irrigation. In contrast to this, the Ministry of Commerce has only one demand. Let me quote the letter of the Commerce Minister to explain this demand. He says:—

"You would have noticed that certain amendments have been given notice of by Shri S. T. Dharmadhikari and Shri K. Santhanam relating to entry 49 in List I of Schedule VII to the Draft Constitution of India. These are printed on page 383 of Volume II of the Notice of amendments. My own personal view is that that entry should be left as it is without any qualification, or detraction from the powers of the Union to be in full control of Insurance. I do not know if the Drafting Committee or the Party are likely to consider entertaining any amendments at all. If they propose to, I have carefully considered how far we could, without serious detriment to larger national interests, agree to the dilution of the unqualified entry that now stands in the draft. I am afraid none of the amendments given notice of would be suitable. The farthest I would suggest that we could go is that in lieu of the existing entry 59 in the Union List, the two following entries may be inserted.

(1) In List I, for the existing entry 49 which reads "Insurance" without any qualification, the following should be substituted:

"The law of insurance and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business; Government insurance, except so far as undertaken by a State with respect to any of the matters mentioned in List II."

(2) The following new entry to be inserted in List III:—

"Government insurance undertaken by a State with respect to any of the matters mentioned in List II; unemployment and social insurance."

"MINOR" MINSTRIES' PROPOSALS

The other "Minor" Ministries, such as Ministries for Home Defence and Legal Affairs have also made some proposals. The Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence would like to arm themselves with power over preventive detention in the territory of India for reasons connected with defence, external affairs or the security of India.

The Ministry of Defence has sought power to control:

(i) The raising, training, maintenance and control of Naval, Military and Air Forces of the Union and their employment; the strength, organisation and control of the armed forces raised and employed in States for the time being specified in Part III of the First Schedule.
(ii) Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.
(iii) Local self-government in cantonment areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities the regulation of house accommodation in such areas and the delimitation of such areas.
(iv) Local Government that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

The Defence Ministry is totally opposed to Mr. K. Santanam's amendment, giving power to the Provinces to raise militias. The Provinces in its view should only be permitted to raise police forces:

The Ministry of Home Affairs has crop of amendments to empower the Centre with necessary power to control the following:

i) Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court and fees taken.
ii) Union Public Services and Union Public Service Commission.
iii) Public order (but not including those of naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.
iv) The administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court, and fees taken therein.
v) Elections to the Legislature of the State and of the Governor of the State for the constitution of a panel for the purpose of the appointment of a Governor for the State; and election commission to superintend, direct and control such elections.
vi) The emoluments and allowances and rights with respect to leave of absence of the Governor of the State, salaries and allowances of the Ministers for the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Legislature of the State.
vii) Public health and sanitation hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.
viii) Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of commencement of this Constitution. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one State to another State.
ix) Public Health and sanitation; registration of births and deaths; vital statistics. Persons subjected to preventive detention under the authority of the Union.

POWERS FOR CENTRE

The Ministry of Law has suggested that the Centre should have power over the following.

i) Carriage of passengers and goods by air or by sea.
ii) Union railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of the safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers; the regulation of minor railways in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administration of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.
iii) Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways, ropeways; inland waterways; and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports, vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

The Drafting Committee has made proposals to arm the Centre with power on the following:

i) Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air and offences against the laws of nations committed on land or the high seas or in the air.
ii) Highways declared to be national highways by or under law made by Parliament.
iii) Inquiries, surveys and statistis for for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.
iv) Establishment of standards of weight and measure; establishment of standards of quality for agricultural produce.
v) Elections to Parliament and to Legislatures of States and of the President and Vice-President; and Election Commission to superintend direct and control such elections.
vi) Commercial and Industrial monopolies.

The Ministry of Food would like to arm itself concurrently with power to control trade and commerce with the State, markets, fairs, regulations of trade, commerce and intercourse with other states.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has sought power to control over the sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

The Provincial Ministers conference is being held here this week to reach an agreement on these proposals.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW YORK, July 23. (PTI): A party of five engineers of the Madras Public Works Department who had come to the United States to study irrigation work in this country is returning to India on the completion of its study programme of nearly a year. The engineers are C. R. Ramamurti, C. Doraiswamy, A. R. Sreenivasan, J. V. Rao and S. Ganapathy.

NEW DELHI, July 23. (PTI): Thirty three members of the American Argosy Group, a youth organisation, including nine students, are visiting India this week-end during a round the world tour in a DC-4 aircraft to contact youth groups in other countries, it is learnt.

The American party is expected to arrive in Calcutta to-day, and stay there until July 26, when they will leave for New Delhi.

SECUNDERABAD, July 23 (UPI): Forty-two Congress members of Adilabad District have resigned from the Congress and joined the Hyderabad Socialist Party, according to an announcement made by the District Socialist Party to-day.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Graduate Amil Virgin for Sikh bachelor 34, Central Government Servant Pay 180/-. Apply Box No. 976, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a Cotton Mills an experienced Internal Auditor preferably Incorporated or Chartered Accountant. Europeans preferred. Apply stating qualifications, terms, etc., to Box No. 5147, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Cotton Mills an experienced Secretary with knowledge of accountancy. Europeans preferred. Apply stating qualifications, terms, etc., to Box No. 5147A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Textile Mills an experienced Weaving Master to take charge of the Weaving Department. Europeans preferred. Apply stating qualifications, terms, etc., to Box No. 5147B, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Experienced and Energetic Canvassers to push on sales of our high quality Teas. Remuneration attractive. Loose also packets available at competitive rates. For terms apply to The Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam (Nilgiris). (950)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training Booklet free. India College of Shorthand, Guntur. 958

FINANCE

Terms invited from financing companies who can invest money on existing buildings in remodeling and modernizing situated in Kanpur, Lucknow and Faizabad. Apply Manohar Estate, Deokali Road, Faizabad. (5146)

ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS

Mr. K. K. Kurup, Eminent Astronomer and Astrologer, (Editor of "Jyothisha Masika") now in the city on a brief visit. Accurate forecasts. Those interested in casting their horoscopes or consultations please contact him at P. P. Krishnan Kutty, 4, Nana Abad, Baudaji Road King's Circle, Matunga. 972

PUBLIC NOTICES

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.,

will sell by public auction

AT THE SALVAGE DEPOT, NEAR PANAGARH RLY. STATION

E. I. RLY.

(on the G. T. Road)

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 2nd August, 1949.

A large accumulation of

MISC. STORES MACHINERY Etc.

Comprising

Aero Pipes, Cylinder Tubes, Galvd. Bolts and Nuts, Wire Nettings, Oil Filter Machine, Hydraulic Jacks, Crane Parts, Fencing Wire, Brake and Mobil Oil, Steel Wire Rope, Bandage Apparatus, Rope Sling, Air Compressor, Sling Loop Ends, Shackles, Pins, Hooks, Pulley Blocks, Air Cooling Machines, Axes of sizes etc. Empty Bottles, 100 Cases Ham Boilers, Tractors, Rubber Wheel Trailers.

A large number of

Empty Pinewood Boxes and Planks

TEN MASTER ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS AND 18 GENERATING SETS.

Electric and Petrol Driven Air Compressors

NAVAL STORES

including

27 Boxes Drum Anchor Winch, Marine Star Boards 700 Nos. Anchors (Weighing—5, 5¼ and 5½ cwt)

27 No. Wooden Cabins, fitted with Tachometer Heads, Oil Pressure Gauge, Fire Extinguishers, Fuel Tanks

48 Nos. Gay Miniature Marine Barges, fitted with 90 H. P. Chrysler Engine, Brass Propeller Shafts with 230 Gallons Tanks and Pipe Fittings 48 Tons (more or less) Horse Hoops

(5222)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

ISSUE OF RS. 100 LAKHS 3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN

TO BE REPAID AT PAR ON 15TH AUGUST 1959.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 11 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 1ST AUGUST 1949.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have in accordance with the provisions of the Calcutta Port Act been authorised to raise a Debenture loan of Rs. 100 lakhs.

This loan will rank "pari passu" with the outstanding rupee and sterling loans contracted under the Calcutta Port Act, with any future loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Calcutta Port Act. All loans contracted by the Commissioners under the Calcutta Port Act are constituted a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act, the Commissioners' debentures rank as TRUSTEES' SECURITIES.

The debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and CARRYING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM payable half-yearly on the 15th day of February and the 15th day of August at the Calcutta Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the debentures. The first half-yearly payment of interest will be made on the 15th February 1950. The loan will be repayable at par on the 15th August 1959.

For the convenience of holders debentures can be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India. The debentures will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and will be renewed, consolidated or subdivided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the instance of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

The Commissioners are required under the Calcutta Port Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of debentures within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Central Government may in each case direct. The Sinking Funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by Government, and are annually examined in pursuance of the provisions of the Calcutta Port Act by the Accountant General, West Bengal.

FIVE PER CENT. OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE DEBENTURES APPLIED FOR MUST BE PAID ON APPLICATION. The money may be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, or it may be sent by draft or cheque on any Calcutta Bank with the tender. The balance of the tendered price must be paid before noon on the 15th August 1949, and if it is not so paid the deposit made on application will be forfeited. If a tenderer receives no allotment the deposit will be returned forthwith. If a smaller amount is allotted than the amount applied for, the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be applied towards the payment of the tendered price of the amount allotted.

TENDERS, which should be in sealed covers marked "Tender for debenture loan" WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, 15 Strand Road, Calcutta, UP TO 11 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST 1949. The form printed below may be used or printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Secretary at whose office the form of debenture to be issued can be seen, or from any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised Stock and Share Brokers and Banks on accepted tenders bearing their stamp

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

P. C. MITTER,
Secretary.

The 7th July 1949.

FORM OF APPLICATION

3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RS. 100 LAKHS REPAYABLE ON THE 15TH AUGUST 1959.

The Secretary,
THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

I/we———— (In block capitals), the undersigned

hereby apply for———Debentures of Rs.———each of the above issue in terms of the advertisement published by you dated the———July 1949 and I/we send herewith receipt for Rs.———being 5 per cent. deposit on the par value

*draft or cheque for Rs.———

of the debentures and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect of the Loan to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta before noon of Monday, the 15th August 1949.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs.———per cent.

Signature———
Address———

Dated———1949.

*The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank.

(5157)

Bulsar To Have Aerodrome

SURAT, July 23. (UPI): An aerodrome is proposed to be built at Bulsar, in Surat district, it is learnt. A site near Parmara will shortly be acquired by the Bombay Government for the purpose.

It may be added that one of the largest chemical factory in Asia is now under construction at Bulsar.

Protection To Soda Ash Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Tariff Board's public inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the soda ash industry will commence at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, July 26, 1949 at the office of the Board, Contractor Building, 3rd floor, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNITED PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ROADWAYS

TENDER NOTICE

GOVERNMENT ROADWAYS, United Provinces has been operating rural bus services from May, 1947, according to a programme of Nationalization of Road Transport in the Province. The fleet consists of abcut 1,000 buses operating in the nine regions, viz. Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, Kumaon, Garhwal, Allahabad and Gorakhpur and each bus does about 100 miles per day and is allowed one day off per week. The majority of the buses are 34 and 25 seaters. Besides there are a few 17 or 20 seaters operating in the hill regions and quite a few 29 seaters.

It is now decided to carry advertisement boards on the outside of the buses according to a programme. The approximate dimensions of the boards in respect of the categories of seating capacity are given below:—

1. 34 Seater bus:
   2 Boards of size 13' x 10½" on the top grills sides and 1 board of size 4½' x 10½" on the rear panel.
2. 25 seater bus (also 29 seater).
   2 boards of size 11' x 9" on the top grill sides and 1 board of size 5' x 9" on the rear panel.
3. 17 or 20 seater bus:
   2 boards of size 7' x 9" on the top grill sides and 1 board of size 4' x 9" on the rear panel.

A contract will be given for the advertisement boards and the tenderers should quote the rates they will be prepared to pay per board per bus per month separately for each type of Board. The total number of advertisement boards to be supplies should also be stated as well as the period for which they will be kept on the buses.

Tenderers should submit the tenders duly sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Advertisement Boards" to the Transport Commissioner, U. P., 2, Clyde Road, Lucknow, before 3 P.M. on 12th August 1949.

The successful tenderers will have to enter into an agreement in the form prescribed.

The undersigned is not bound to accept highest or any tender.

JAGDISH PRASAD.
Transport Commissioner,
United Provinces.
No. 2, Clyde Road,
Lucknow, U. P

(5148)

DACOITY AT VILLE PARLE

Armed Men Decamp With Cash

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons were severely assaulted by armed dacoits who raided a house at Sone Wadi, Ville Parle, early this morning.

At about 1-30 a.m., while the inmates of a house at Ville Parle were in bed, five dacoits armed with knives and revolvers broke into the house through a ground floor window. Finding a woman nursing a baby, the dacoits tried to prevent her raising an alarm by strangling her. While they were in the act Sanmukhram Jayanand, a male relative came upon the scene, and tried to rescue the woman. He too was assaulted and stabbed.

The dacoits then set upon Surajben Manilal, the landlady of the house and tried to force her to open the safe. When the landlady refused to give in to their demands, one of the dacoits struck her with an iron rod, and while she was in a state of unconsciousness, seized the keys of the safe and opened it.

In the meantime, neighbours who had heard the noise in the house rushed out to help the victims. The armed men managed to escape, brandishing knives and firing shots in the air, and getting away with Rs. 25 and a wrist watch.

Three of the assailants were subsequently apprehended by the police.

Sanmukhram and Surajben were removed to the K.E.M. Hospal where they are being treated.

HOLKAR'S RFQUEST FOR TEST AT INDORE

"C.K." Declines To Comment On Amarnath

(By Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 23.

Holkar Cricket Asscciation have requested the Board of Control for Cricket in India to allot a test match to Indore against the Commonwealth Cricket Team. disclosed Colonel C. K. Nayudu in an interview here.

The Commonwealth Team, he added, will play at Indore against East Zone Team which comprise of players from Bengal, Bihar, C.P. and Central India.

Colonel Nayudu further added that Indore Team wanted a separate match with the visitors.

India's former Test cricketer expressed his inability to comment on the Amarnath affair to avoid further unpleasantness and said that as Vice-President he will attend the Cricket Board meeting on July 31st at Bombay when this question will come for decision.

Asked if Holkar Cricket Association had authorized its representative on the Board to support the nomination of any particular person as next President of the Board, Colonel Nayudu replied in the negative.

DAVIS CUP EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL

Italy Wins Opening Singles

PARIS, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): Italy today won the first singles match against France when their European Zone final of the Davis Cup started here.

Gianni Cucelli (Italy) beat Robert Abdesselam (France) 1-6; 6-3; 10-8; 6-4; 6-2.

Cucelli made a great recovery after trailing two sets and love-four in the third. Taking the next five games in succession to lead five-four in the third set, he eventually won the set ten-eight and outplayed Abdesselam in the remaining two sets to take the match.

Australia Leads 2—1 In Davis Cup Tie

MONTREAL, July 22. (PTI-Reuter): Australia to-day won the doubles match to lead by two matches to one in their Davis Cup American Zone tie against Canada here.

John Bromwich and Frank Sedgman beat Brendan Macken and Walter Stohlberg 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Each country won one of yesterday's opening singles.

Suburban Badminton Commences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament commenced at the Bandra Gymkhana this evening and the only game around which interest was centred was that of Motiram Desai and V. Mendonca which the former won after being fully extended in the first set George Lewis and B. D. Shroff, the interhationals also put in an appearance and won easily.

The following were the results:—

MENS SINGLES

FIRST ROUND:—G. Fernandes beat P. Abraham 15—2, 15—2; M R Kundaji beat P. M. Nadkarni 15—18 15—13, 17—15; S. S. Parulekar beat M. M. Shinde 15—2, 15—7; C. D Dias beat D. G. Malekar 14-18, 15—5, 15—2; George Lewis beat M. Pereira 15—0, 15—1; B. D. Shroff beat S. G Damle 15—3, 15—3; M. N. Desai beat V. Mendonca 18—13, 15—3; V. R. Varadkar beat E. M. Fernandes 15—9, 15—12; A. Athaide beat N. J. Antia 15—4, 15—9; C. L. de Souza beat M. M. Samuel 15—5, 15—2, K. K. Sachdeva walk over G. P. Shirke.

East Bengal Assured Of Championship

CALCUTTA, July 23. (PTI): East Bengal became the virtual winners of the first division Calcutta Football League this evening, defeating Mohammadan Sporting by six goals to one. They are yet to play three more matches to complete their league fixtures after which their victory will be announced.

In the other league match, Calcutta Garrison beat E. I. Railway Sports Club by three goals to two.

TATAS TOP-SEEDED IN I.F.A. SHIELD

CALCUTTA, July 22 (PTI): Forty-two teams, including 21 from outstations and two from Eastern Pakistan, have entered for this year's I.F.A. Shield Tournamen,t the draw for which was made tonight.

Tata Sports of Bombay, New Delhi Heroes, Mahommedan Sporting, Defence Headquarters, Delhi, Mohan Bagan, East Bengal, Raisina Sporting, Delhi; Hyderabad Police, Dacca F.C., and Bangalore Blues have been seeded.

Irish Oaks Won By Circus Lady

CURRAGH COUNTY KILDARE, EIRE, July 23 (PTI-Reuter): Major D. McCalment's Circus Lady, by Fun Fair out of Oracion, today won the Irish Oaks over one and a half miles here, beating the French filly, Marcel Boussac's Coronation Five, by four lengths.

Circus Lady was ridden by Herbert Holmes.

Coronation Five had also run second in the Epsom Oaks last month, won by Musidora.

Scottish Amateur Golf

MUIRFIELD (Scotland), July 23 (PTI-Reuter): R. Wight of Glencorse (Midlothian) today won the Scottish Amateur Golf Championship here, defeating H. McInally of Irvine (Ayrshire) by one hole in the 36 holes final. Wight was five up at the end of the first round.

NEHRU STADIUM PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED

Working Committee To Meet In Delhi Tomorrow

BOMBAY, July 23, (PTI): Plans to get ready the athletic section of the Nehru Stadium and Park in New Delhi for the inauguration of the first Asian Olympic Games in November 1950, will be discussed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the National Sports Club of India, to be held at New Delhi on July 25.

The Committee will also scrutinise the plans for Vallabhai Stadium at Bombay. Stadiums on the Eden Garden site in Calcutta for cricket and football and a composite stadium in Madras either on the Chepauk Ground or some other suitable site, will also be discussed at the meeting.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Club, which are now ready will be placed before the meeting. A clause has been provided in the Articles of Association for election as honorary members, of persons "who have retired from active sport after having rendered exceptional service to sports in India throughout their career".

Mr. A. S. De Mello, Honorary Secretary of the Club, left for New Delhi yesterday. Mr. Naval Tata, Honorary Treasurer and Mr. Tricuumdas Dwarkadas, legal advisor, are leaving for New Delhi tomorrow.

MAHARASHTRA BEATEN

Exhibition Football At Poona

POONA, July 23.

After being in arrears in the first half by a solitary goal a Bombay XI beat a Maharashtra Football XI by the odd goal in three.

Maharashtra drew first blood through Ethiraj, who essayed in a fine pass from Yesoo in the first period, but in the second moety Papen equalized from a flag kick and Parab scored the winning goal of a penalty kick.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who was the chief guest wished the Bombay team the best of luck at Calcutta in the Provincial Football Tournament and said "Football is a grand game. In my opinion it is the best in the world."

Mayor Patil To Distribute Prizes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There will be a prize distribution to the Players of Bombay Automobile Employees Union Cricket Team, on Sunday the 24th July 1949 at 9-30 a.m. at Peoples Hall Congress House, Shri S. K. Patil will preside over the function, and Shri Vijal Merchant will address the gathering.

Indore Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE CITY, July 23.

Strong support by investors for Hukamchand was chief factor for higher quotations of this stock on Indore Share Market today. Indore Malwa and Kalyanmal showed a firmer tendency than witnessed yesterday, while Bhandari Mill changed hands lower due to want of support.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Indore Malwa 109, Hukamchand 431, Bhandari Mill 554, Vinod Mill 284, Kalyanmal 92, Kalyanmal Preference 98, Rajkumar 91

Forward Gold closed at Rs. 110/12/6 and Ready Gold was quoted at 112/13/6 when Indore Bullion Exchange, the association which deals in Gold and Castorseeds only closed at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): It has been a difficult week for London's Money Market houses. Credits were in short supply and official assistance had to be obtained on many occasions. The reasons for shortage were calling in of funds by banks in nconnection with monthly makeup for maturities and heavy payments for new treasury Bills. In view of the tight credit situation, business in bills was on a very limited scale.

As the holiday season draws towards peak, public demand for currency increases. Active note circulation expanded by nearly eight millions Sterling, Bank of England return revealed. Although bankers balances increased by 7.7 millions Sterling the Money Market failed derive much benefit.

Applications for 170 million Sterling treasury totalled 299,465,000 Seterling 170 million was allotted at the average rate of ten Shillings 5.39 pence per cent. Next week 130 million Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts 15 million Sterling maximum at six months.

HAPUR MARKET RATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, July 23.

Wheat 21/8 20, Gram 15/8, Barley 13/8, Bejhar 13, Maize 16, Bajra 20, Juar 18, Gwar 12/8, Arhar Ready 13/8, Bhadmn 13/8, Peas Ready 14, Bhadon 13/13, Urd 17, Moong 19, Masoor 15/8 13/4, Gur Ready 18/8 17, Fagan 11/7/6, Shukkar 19, Crystall 31, Khandsari 23 30, Sarsoon 28/4, Taraseed 24 21, Oil 74/8, Oilcake 9, Linseed Oil 54, Groundnut 17/8, Cottonseed 16, Oats 10, Badan Ready Red 98, White 122, Asuj 101, Sept. 116.

Silver 154, Later 152/12, Gold 107.

CALICUT MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 23.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 90, Ungarbled 80, Cocoanuts Raw 165/168, Dry 195/200, Cocoanut Oil 565, Copra Office 400, Dilpasand 435, Madrasnottam 500, Pepper Wynaad 2450, Country 2400, Dry Ginger Chernad 850, Ernad 800, Coffee Robusta 165, Timber Pali 60/65, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 65/70, Benteak 40/45, Teak 95/120, Mango 3/3/2, Teak 20/22/8, Rosewood 20/22/8.

New Zealand Beat Transvaal In Rugby

JOHANNESBURG, July 23, (PTI-Reuter): The New Zealand Rugby Union touring team defeated Transvaal by two goals and a try (13 points) to a penalty goal (three points) before a record crowd of 45,000 at Ellis Park today.

Dalton, Black and Simpson scored tries for the all blacks, Scott converting two of them, and Geffen got Transvaal's penalty goal.

Burma To Play India In World Football Cup

CALCUTTA, July 23. (PTI): Burma will definitely take part in the World Cup Football Tournament, according to Mr. U. Ba, Chairman of the Burmese Football Association, who is now in Calcutta enroute to London.

During his stay in the city, Mr. U. Ba will discuss with Mr. P. Gupta, Acting Secretary of the Indian Football Federation, arrangements in connection with the match between India and Burma to be played in the World Cup Tournament.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSEt NEWS

BOMBAY, July 22.

Rani Maharaj Singh received the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai.

GANESHKHIND, July 22.

The Governor of Bombay received Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji.

Rani Maharaj Singh accompanied by Kunwar and Kunwarani Kamleshwar Dayal and attended by Mr. R. S. Modi A.D.C., has returned from Bombay.

*

MR. M. P. PATIL

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agricultuure, left Bombay for Poona today. The Minister will be returning here on Tuesday, July 26, and not on Monday as announced earlier.

*

M. K. VELLODI AT BHOPAL

BHOPAL, July 23, (PTI): Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Secretary States Ministry, arrived here this morning. He will hold discussions on administrative matters relating to Bhopal with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. N. B. Bonerji.

*

DR. A. L. MUDALIAR

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and Deputy Leader of the Indian delegation to the World Health Organisation Conference, recently held at Rome returned to Bombay from Zurich by a TWA Constellation today. He left for Madras soon after.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, July 22.

The pepper market was firm with small quantity of arrivals absorbed into the local market. Black Lampong held firmly to yesterday's gain being quoted at 330 dollars per picul exgodown. White Muntok advanced 5 dollars to 428 dollars on scarcity of offers despite small new arrivals.

NEW YORK RUBBER

NEW YORK July 22.

The market closed irregular with late liquidation in July delivery as the trading volume declined. A trade source reported stocks of crude rubber in the United States of 104,000 tons, some 15,000 less than this time last year and at the lowest level for the postwar period. Stocks afloat for manufacturers and dealers are estimated about 40,000 tons.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, July 22.

Pepper prices continued the upward trend with small inquiries meeting stronger sellers resistance on scarcity values. For Black Lampong, July|August, 6s. 2d. per pound c.i.f. basis ports was asked. A seller of Malabar July|August asked 660s per cwt., against 650s. bid c.i.f. basis ports while 660s was quoted as value for July |August c.i.f. New York. Sellers marked up the quotation for white muntok and white sarawak to 8s. per pound c.i.f. basis ports but no bids were reported.

SILVER TURNOVER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 22.

Silver: Demand again declined as consumers are now in a better position to regard their raw material inventories. Sales approximated 125,000 ounces at unchanged level.

LONDON RUBBER REVIEW

LONDON, July 22.

The market commenced the period quietly steady but with the temporary suspension of E.C.A. purchasing, generally lessened interest, cheaper first-hand offers and profittaking, prices eased. Shortcovering and dealer buying forward shipments managed to reinstate values encouraged by the recovery in Singapore and New York. There was only a small demand for spot parcels by home factories but owing to the diversion of C.I.E parcels to the continent due to the London dockworkers dispute and smallness of stocks, prices became relatively firm. Final trading, however, saw prices give way under renewed selling together with lower New York advices and finished 8 pence poundweight lower on the period.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 23

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. In view of reverse Budlas, the market is believed to be short and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1155 to Rs. 1160.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY July 23.

The Local Bullion Market was quietly steady. Ready Silver opened at Rs. 163|4 and steadied at Rs. 163|- Ready Gold opened at Rs. 113|4 and declined at Rs. 112|12. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73|-.

Later on there was increased selling on lower upcountry advices. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	161	4	0.
Ready Gold	112	8	0
Sovereigns	73	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY July 23.

The Produce Market was quiet and in the absence of any important business prices were mostly unchanged Groundnuts November-December delivery opened at Rs. 32|12 and declined at Rs. 32|10.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY July 23.

The Local Cotton was quiet to-day with restricted trading.

September delivery opened at Rs. 618|- and after declining at Rs. 616|8 advanced at Rs. 618|8 but quietened at Rs. 617|8.

Later on there was increased short covering and September advanced at Rs. 620|-. Thereafter trading was stopped New Crop was quoted at Rs. 585|-. Final quotation at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. Sept. 619|8 to 620

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, July 23.

120 Ready Japan	3	3	0
150 Ready Japan	3	5	0
120 Ready Italy	2	14	0
150 Ready Italy	3	4	6
150 D. Box July	656	0	0
150 D. Box August	668	0	0

NEW YORK CLOSING STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 22.

Texas Gulf Sulphur	62-3/4
Tidewater Oil	22-1/8
Timken Roller Bearing	42
Union Carbide	38-3/4
U. S. Industrial Chemical	21
U. S. Gypsum	98-1/2
U. S. Steel Pref.	133-1/2
Western Union "A"	13-5/8
West Pennsylvania Electric	21-1/2
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	62-1/4
Aluminium Corpn	50-1/4
American Cyanamid	44
American Gas & Electric	44-3/8
Brazilian Traction	16-3/4
Consolidated Gas Baltimore	61-5/8
Louisiana Land	20-3/8
Baltimore & Ohio (Bid)	8-1/8

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 22.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, July 22.

Silver Spot and Forward both 43-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-12-3.

London price of exportable sterling area Silver 57 to 59 d. nom.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 570 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS, July 22.

Bourse: Yesterday's advances in Internationals were extended today to most of the market in active dealings. Some profit taking was noted during the session but this was insufficient to affect the general upward trend. Under the lead of Bank of Paris, domestic shares registered moderate gains, while among Internationals, Suez, Debeers and Royal Dutch featured advance. Petroleum, goldmining, Argentine, Dutch and Belgian issues showed a predominance of smaller gains. The recovery in five per cent. loan exerted no influence on other rentes which, were generally easier.

AHMEDABAD, July 23 (P.T.I.): The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to raise a loan of Rs. 1,50,00,000 for new capital works such as primary school buildings, markets, drainage in Ellisbridge areas, roads etc.

INCREASED SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Composite Average Slightly Higher

NEW YORK, July 22.

COTTON: The opening was featured by the buying of distants based on yesterday's late house approval of the extension of 90 per cent parity loans until January first 1951. Nearer deliveries partially sympathised with trade interests the best buyers. Recent improvements in cotton goods markets, good export prospects and increasing anxieties over the weevil situation were contributing influences though increased profit-taking later served to pare early gains. Prices eased owing to persistent profit-taking which was apparently due to consideration of the technical situation after the recent further rise. The market was also uncertain about senate action relative to the house approved extended parity loan legislation. The session closed barely steady with sales estimated at 125,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 22.

October	29.52—19
October Highest	29.69—02
October Lowest	29.51—20
December	29.51—12
March	29.47—12
May	29.34—14
July	28.83—10
Middling Spot	32.45—29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, July 22.

October	29.41
December	29.43
March	29.40
May	29.27
Middling Spot	30.80—30

WALL STREET MARKET

Consolidation forces continued to control the situation today and most issues fluctuated narrowly in quiet trade Numerous operators, moreover, were little disposed to take on further commitments because the approaching week-end and desire to await President Truman's proposed programme of foreign military aid to back up the atlantic pact—which will be sent to congress on Monday. Price changes by noon were either way and mainly limited to fractions with loses slightly in the majority and including selected coppers, chemicals, motors, rubbers, steels and department stores. The averages were Industrials 174.15 and rail. 44.91. Scattered rallying attempts developed during the afternoon, notably in motors and equipments but the net effect merely left the price balance at the end of the fourth hour of trading practically unchanged. Some brokers are not expecting anything more than a mixed market or stagnation for the remainder of this month unless the outlook for industrial activity in the auutumn assumes a clearer form. The session closed irregular with the composite average rate very slightly higher.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO July 22.

Grains were irregular featured by late liquidation in July maize. On the other hand a short squeeze was attributed to the House of Representatives extension of 90 per cent parity price supports to the end of 1950. Wheat firmed on a department of agriculture purchase of 13, 622,000 pound of flour for export to Austria. Maize eased on further rainfall and reports that maize mills were operating only about 50 per cent of capacity because consumers unexplainedly were eating less maize.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, July 22.

July	1.99
September	2.03-5/8
December	2.05-7/8
March	2.05

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, July 22.

BLACK PEPPER: Activity in spot and deferred black pepper was limited today although a firmer undertone ruled. There were small lots of business done at 1.14 dollars per pound for spots and future delivery. Dealers and grinders were bidding that level for spot. Offerings were scarce particularly for deferred positions which were held at prices comparable to those prevailing on the spot. Today's closing quotations were: Black Pepper: Spot 1.14 traded, July 1.17 nominal, September 1.16 asked October 1.16 asked, December 1.06 bid, January 92 cents bid, March 79 cents nominal, May 72 cents nominal. White pepper spot 1.55 nominal.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 22.

	£
2-1/2 British Consols	74-1/2
3-1/2 Conversion Loan 1961	101-3/4
4 p c Funding Loan 1960/90	110-1/4
3-1/2 War Loan 1952	100-7/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lond Regd.	87-3/4
National Bank of India	33-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5.372.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, July 22.

T. T. London on:

	Selling	Buying
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Sweden	14.47 to	14.50

JOINT CAPITAL ENTERPRISE

American Co-operation Assured

NEW DELHI, July 23 (PTI): Mrs. Mildred Hughes, Executive Vice-President of the Far East East-America Council of Commerce and Industry, said here today that, as far as she knew, some American manufacturers were interested in joint enterprise with Indian business firms with joint capital.

She said that her Council, a trade Association devoted exclusively to the development of American Trade with India, Pakistan and the Far East fully co-operate with Indians in every respect and might give fresh stimulus to the investment of American capital in India.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, July 22.

Dealings were again restricted owing to the absence of many traders from the market but prices generally were steady at or slightly below the previous closing levels. Indonesian shares were dull and slightly easier on reports that rehabilitation of estates has been hampered by terrorist activities. Price movements among Internationals were small.

Short Story

'THE WELL-WISHER'

By K. Sridhar Rao

MADHAV Sukhantar is short, stout and moon-faced. He has a definitely developed waistline. Because of this and of his swelling bank balance, he is known in his office—of course, behind his back—as "Old Fleshpot". But he is not so very old—not yet sixty, but definitely past fifty. Most of these years, he has been literally wedded to his office chair and his office hours. It was only the other day he gave up both with a sign of relief.

Ever since he mastered the three R's he seemed to have a partiality for the letter C. He loved cigarettes, chocolates and, since its inception, the cinema. But in the scramble for money, which seemed to be his life, he had practically no time for anything else, except probably for a few hours daily spent in the company of My Lady Nicotine—the service of this fair lady not coming in the way of the service of Almighty Mammon. Now, therefore, in his retirement, Old Fleshpot hoped to devote the rest of his life to the service of fleshly desires. It may seem strange to you that he should be fond of this particular sweet, and at his age. But if you are endowed with a sweet tooth, and if you have been to the countries where they make a speciality of supplying these in such luscious quality and flavour, you will change your opinion. Madhav was not an ordinary chocolate-eater. He was a connoisseur among them. As for the cinema, I do not think he is the only man of his age with such a partiality. If, therefore, you wish him joy of his hobby, and feel there is an end of the matter, you will be mistaken. There is between him and the objects of his desire an obstacle And that obstacle happens to be his lawfully wedded wife, Malati.

Malati is a dainty little woman, who must have possessed considerable beauty in her youth. She had also a reputation for being happy and gay, though recently she had been none of these. Poor thing! she was not to blame. She had reached that critical age when the sweetest tempered woman is liable to change. Such a change had turned her into a sour and irritable creature. On the slightest cause, she would fall into fits of laughter or tears, which eventually left her too weak for days on end, needing the constant attention of her husband and a host of doctors. Madhav was most apprehensive of these attacks, and would gladly do all in his power to prevent them. They seemed to start mostly when Malati had cause to suspect the fidelity of her spouse. Till his retirement, he could satisfy her by saying that he spent his day on his business. Now it was getting harder and harder for him to spend any portion of the day away from her. She had eschewed sweets of all kinds long before middle age began to creep in on her. At this critical period, she seemed to have a horror of chocolates. The sight of these was nauseating. She had never taken kindly to the cinema; the flickering lights gave her a headache, and made her dizzy. So you see Old Fleshpot was between the horns of a dilemma.

The finest picture of the year was advertised to be shown at the Royalty Theatre from that day. It had a run of more than fifty weeks at Bombay and was said to be attracting full houses still. Madhu read through the 'ad' in his morning paper, lovingly rolled out the names of the chief artistes. The director of the picture had the reputation of being the best in the whole of India. Madhav thought longingly of the evening spent on a soft and springy chair, viewing the vicissitudes of life depicted on the silver screen under the warm of that Wizard of the Talkies. He had that day spotted a gift box of Kunzle's Special at the corner shop on Broadway. What happiness would be his if only he could visit the Royalty in the company of this box of delights! Madhav resolved at once on his course of action. He told his wife, he had to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bilikal Sugar Manufacturing Company that evening. Malati was ignorant of the fact that this Company had ceased to exist for the past six months. She never had allowed herself to come in the way of her lord's business, and it did not occur to her now to do so. Madhav left her, and the house, long before the time of the picture. He was afraid that his wife's mood would change. He secured the box of Kunzle's and actually flew to the theatre before anyone could stop him Being the first to enter, he had the pick of the seats, and was soon in Paradise with a delicious Kunzle between his teeth. Neither the lapse of time, nor the filling up of the hall with teeming humanity seemed to affect him. The appearance of his favourites on the screen brought him back to earth, and enjoying the music and romance of the picture, and the aroma of the melting chocolates, he found the time too short. Before he was fully out of the trance, he found himself back at home.

Next morning, Madhav was in a contemplative mood, and would have liked very much to spend the day thinking of last evening's happiness. But the day was fine, and his wife in a jaunty mood. Malati proposed to go out shopping and insisted on her husband's accompanying her. Madhav had no choice but to comply with her wishes As they got down from the car and entered the huge Spahi Building, which housed every kind of shop, they found themselves among a vast crowd of people. The whole town seemed to have no other business that day but to do its shopping. Before long, Madhav was accosted by a friend of his, who had been on the board of the defunct Sugar Company. Madhav was none too happy to meet him.

The friend said: "Hullo! old man, wasn't that a very good picture yesterday at the Royalty. I am proud of Indian enterprise. It was as good a picture as any you get out of the West Don't you think so?"

Madhav had not noticed his friend at the Theatre and he did not wish to rouse the suspicion of his wife.

So he said: "Well, Amarnath, if you refer to the picture we saw after the meeting yesterday, it was lovely. But I have no time to discuss it now. Cheerio, till we meet again."

So saying he brushed past Amarnath and, turning to his wife, said: Something wrong with that chap. Poor fellow! He imagines things.'

But before they could enter the shop, an oldish woman with a painted face and scarlet saree, stopped Malati and said "Oh! it is Malati Sukhantar! And looking well too! I am happy to see you out again. You must see the picture of the year, my dear. You will not regret seeing 'The Clown'. Then remembering Madhav, she turned to him and said "What a wicked, selfish man you are. You don't miss the premiere show but you do not bring your wife with you. Too bad of you Mr. Sukhantar."

Madhav said: "I do not understand what you are referring to. I have not seen the picture. You probably saw my double. I am told there is such a person in the town. He resembles me very much, and has the same taste in clothes. Beyond that there is nothing in common between us."

Then turning to Malati: "My dear, if you do not hurry up, we will never finish your shopping."

Madhav was feeling nervous. His wife had become serious all at once and was looking at him in a curious way. Would she have an attack? If so, would it be laughing this time? What would people think if she laughed boisterously at them? If she cried would they think he was a bad and cruel husband? Could he drag her along back to the car before anything should happen?

The young man picked Madhav up by the scruff of his neck and shook him like a rat.

Malati mechanically walked past the old woman, and Madhav followed her. The place seemed full of cinema-mad people. He was afraid to look at anybody. But right out of this crowd appeared a vision of loveliness and mirth, and cried out in a sweet laughing voice, "Hullo! Old people! Still alive, I see. Malati, you old dear, how lovely you look to-day! But why so gloomy? The day is fine, and you have your young man with you. Cheer up."

The vision was Madhav's youngest sister-in-law, Suniti. She treated him with the familiarity of a young niece towards her uncle, and Malati was not in the least jealous of her sister. She brightened considerably at meeting Suniti, even though she was feeling particularly dejected and suspicious of her husband Just then Suniti said to her brother-in-law: "Well, Romeo, how about the picture? Like it?"

Madhav was blessing this girl for appearing at the proper time and averting disaster. But when he heard young man, "and keep your dirty hands off young girls. Or, you old Don Juan, I shall break every bone in her speaking about the picture, he came to know she too was at the theatre yesterday, and made frantic gestures to her behind his wife's back. Suniti was an understanding girl. Her brother-in-law's gestures, and the sudden gloom in her sister's countenance made her feel that she was walking on dangerous ground. So she said: "Where do you come from, you idiots? The backwoods apparently! Haven't you heard of the picture of the year? I wish to see it. I cannot enjoy it unless Romeo here keeps me company. What do you say, sister?"

Thus was the situation saved, and thus was new hope born in the wordly heart of Old Fleshpot. What a fool he had been not to have thought of this bright little ray of sunshine, Suniti the playmate of his leisure hours ever since she was old enough to wear a pinafore and a pigtail! No more the "tangled web" for him, no more the need for deceipt! Every time his heart longed for Kunzle's Delight, what solace it would be to have this laughing sprite beside him glorying in the delights he delighted in!

His wife's voice brought him down to earth. He heard her say: "My dear Suniti, what a question to ask? Ever since my illness, your brother-in-law has been moody and worried. Now that you are back from college. it will be a great relief to me. Do take him under your wing. Your company, your laughter, your jokes, I am sure will bring back the merry twinkle to his eyes. Take him, little sister. do take him with you."

At this the face of Master 'Fleshpot' broadened into a grin and his eyes began to twinkle in anticipation. And he found words to say to Suniti: "You little minx, isn't this a surprise! You never let us know that you were back home."

Little sister Suniti was now no longer very little. She was actually quite grown up—just twenty. She was even now on the way to her Baccalauriate. She had just undergone the ordeal which a beneficent university placed in the way of aspirants to such distinctions. And she had returned to her mother from the university town only the previous morning.

Nothing loth, little sister Suniti accepted her brother-in-law, his luscious chocolates and his comfy seats at the local cinemas. And days flew by.

It was a fortnight later, Suniti called out to him as he was leaving her at her mother's door and said: "Don't forget next Saturday evening. We meet at the Regina Park at 6 p.m. Seat No. 19 under the Gold Mohur tree. From there we will go to Chitra Talkies across the road. Bye, bye, Romeo, till Saturday."

Saturday evening was not long in coming, nor was Madhav Sukhantar. Six o'clock found him under the Gold Mohur, wiping the sweat off his brow with the right hand and looking this side and that, as if he had lost his pet dog. But there was no sign of Suniti.

And yet he was not alone. A tall well dressed young man was stalking towards him. This young man glared at a piece of paper in his hand, and then at Madhav, as he approached. Madhav did not like his looks. So he sat down on the bench and looked the other way. In a moment the young man was standing in front of Madhav, feet wide apart and his hands behind his back, and was saying:

"Well, my man! The game is up You had better clear out."

Madhav could not believe his ears He said: "Well, Sir. Are you sure I am the man you wish to address in this strange manner?"

The young man looked at his paper and said: "As sure as I am standing here. Clear out! Quick! Or, you will regret it." So saying he clenched his fist and raised it threateningly.

Madhav did not know what to do. There must be a mistake. He said: "Now, now, young man! Don't you be so rude to a man of my age. I am old enough to be your father."

"A nice father you would make! Running after girls at your age! You must be ashamed of yourself! Let this be a lesson to you." The young man picked Madhav up by the scruff of his neck and shook him like a rat. Madhav's teeth—artificial—rattled in his mouth. His eyes bulged out and he spluttered.

"Remember this shaking", said the

(Continued on page 27)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Will you interrupt your work for a moment and play the game of philosophy with me? See if I can help you to solve the riddle of life, writes D. D. Diwan.

Let us start 'ab initio' and search back through ages. When the primitive man was born, as he opened his eyes and saw the light of the day he thought it would be day for ever. When night fell, he imagined, it would be darkness for ever. But when the sun followed the stars with uninterrupted regularity, he came to regard these and other phenomena so much as a matter of course that he would have been surprised if they had stopped functioning.

These laws of nature having been settled for him, he began to look round for the satisfaction of his human wants. In his wanderings he observed that though nature had provided bounteously, only the fittest could servive and that the weak must go under. Every bigger fish eats the smaller one, and on land 'the law of the jungle' prevailed. Thus man came to invent implements of war and made a shelter for himself.

Evolution Of Great Philosophies

The problem of the needs of the belly being solved, man had the time and leisure to play with the devil and study his own anatomy. Thus greed, avarice and passion grew. As societies took shape, great philosophies were also evolved in course of time to maintain the social fabric. But mankind has not outlived these primitive passions which constitute the main problem of life even up to this day. Ceaseless struggle between good and evil, light and darkness goes on, and it is scant consolation that you will be born again and again into this world till you attain 'Nirvana'. Whence, where, Why? Nobody knows!

Theorists have their own pet theories. Geologists tell us that life grew out of the great rocks, anthropologists proclaim that man was evolved out of the ape and will end in godhood perhaps, historians point to the inevitable decay of all civilisations after they reached the zenith of their glory, and the theologians fakulate very life out of you by speaking of the horrors and torments that man may suffer through the smallest of wrongs. Science discredits religion, and faith discounts science. A ring dance of mutual vengeance and violence thus goes on, and all life seems to be at war with other lives.

Purpose And Meaning Of Life

"What then is the purpose and meaning of life, to what end men strut about and play their part? As I look in this grand drama of life and its merry dance, I find not a vicious circle weaving the web of destiny, but that amidst apparent chaos, harmony prevails; amidst death and disease life prevails amidst falsehood, truth prevails. The very existence of the world is an ample testimony to it. Surely, when men of good sense patiently toil and keep their little mills turning, it cannot all end in vain.

The philosophy of life is simply stated. In any case too much logic leads to absurdity or to a blind alley. Life is a bigger thing than systems of organised thought and belief. Have faith and confidence in yourself and act, regardless of its fruit, and remember that the service of all that lives is the brightest attribute of life and is its own reward. Thus would you attain bliss in this world. And who cares for the next?

Looking Through A Ladder

One of our friend's youngest sons has just gone to a real Boys' School for the first time. The teacher asks the meaning of transparency. "It is something one can see through," answers the Bright Boy of the class. "Can anyone give me an example?" demands the master. The new little boy holds up his hand. "A ladder, sir!"

The Busy Fly

Two cyclists, Veenu and Navin, start simultaneously from two points, A and B, 60 miles apart, to cycle towards one another along a straight road. Veenu goes at 10 miles per hour and Navin at 15 miles per hour. A fly, travelling at 20 miles per hour, leaves A at the same time as Veenu, and flies along the road till he meets Navin; when he turns about and flies back to Veenu. He proceeds thus to fly back and forth until the two cyclists meet.

What distance has the fly then covered?

Answer to the above Problem. 48 miles. For Veenu and Navin are approaching one another at 25 miles per hour, and therefore will be cycling for 24 hours before they meet. And at 20 miles per hour the fly in 2.4 hours will cover 48 miles.

Children of the Junagar Balkan-Ji-Bari

How Long Do They Live?

Old age should be jolly for Polly de Rolli, a 54-year-old Los Angeles parrot, for her late owner left her £75, and directed that she be entrusted "to someone who will be kind to her." Polly de Rolli can look forward to another 50 years or so of life for, like the golden eagle and the raven, the parrot is a bird centenarian.

There is a wide range in the expectation of life among living things. Bears, lions, and men, for example, live to be about the same age; the may-fly, on the other hand, lives only for a few days and often dies within 24 hours. The alligator is only a youngster at 100 years—he has another 800 or 900 years to go—and the crocodile keeps hale and hearty for 300 years or more.

It will surprise many people to learn that a sparrow lives for about 40 years, and that the swan reaches the grand old age of 150. How about the elephant? Well, sometimes he is "not out" at a century, but normally he averages 75 years.

What about pets and domestic animals? The cat's expectation of life is about 15 years, though there are cases on record of cats living to the age of 30—just over 3 years for each of their "nine lives". The average life of a dog is 15 years, a cow 25 years, and a horse between 25 and 30 years.

Pigs will often exceed 20 years of age, but five years is a fair average for a rabbit. Snakes usually die unmourned in their tenth year, but a tortoise may live 300 years or more. Perhaps that is why they take life so leisurely!

Among fish, carp live up to 200 years at least. At the other end of the scale are snails, with two and a half years, mice and squirrels six years, and nightingales 12 years. Toads have fairly lengthy lives—40 years.

The whale, however, is believed to be the longest-lived creature in existence to-day. Experts differ on the subject, but 1000 years is the estimated life of those giants of the sea.

A Good Scout

"But I'm as old as Johnnie and Peddie, and they are Wolf Cubs," protested Peter.

"I know, son," said Daddie, "but they are bigger than you. You can join next year."

Peter turned away disconsolately. Most of his friends were Cubs, and he did so much want to join them.

That afternoon a neighbour, Mrs. Hampton, popped in.

"Hallo, Peter!" she called as she saw him playing in the garden. "You know," she said, turning to Mummie, "young Peter may be small but he's very strong. The other day he insisted on helping me to carry my shopping basket all the way from the village. And it was quite heavy, too."

Daddie looked thoughtful. Then he called in Peter.

"Mrs. Hampton has been telling me that you're already following one of the Wolf Cub rules," he said. Then, as Peter looked puzzled: "Doing a good deed every day. Carrying a shopping basket, for example. That seems like the action of a good Cub, so perhaps you can join after all."

Peter gave a whoop of delight and raced off to tell his friends. And he always remembers the rule that helped him to become a Cub.

In Case Of Rain

No sooner had the family discussion on economising ended than the postman arrived.

"What, another bill!" cried Father. "Just as we had decided to put something aside for a rainy day!"

"That's all right, dear," said Mother. "It's the account for my new raincoat."

Maxim To Memorise

One of these days is none of these days!

Just An Idea

As William Hazlitt wrote, There is a greatness of soul that is superior to all the brilliancy of the understanding.

* * *

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Last week Shrimati Indira Renu and Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Kalyan Relief Camp to strengthen the previously started Balkan-ji-Bari Units and to start new Balkan-ji-Bari centres and Bal Mandirs. They had a conference with the Administrator, the Rehabilitation Officer and the Assistant Welfare Officers, and it is hoped the work there will go on systematically.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada-"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you and whose good wishes are always with you.

—JAI HIND

CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

As a general rule it is unwise to make the opening lead in a suit which is headed by the ace-queen. If declarer happens to hold the king, the opening lead will give him a trick which he could not otherwise get. However, it is usually proper to make an exception to this rule when you hold the ace and queen of a suit which your partner has bid. In this, case, there is good reason to believe that your partner has the king of the suit, and the opening lead therefore will lose nothing.

In today's hand West broke both the general rule and the exception. He decided, quite properly, to lead a suit headed by the ace-queen but he led his own suit rather than the suit which his partner had bid.

The bidding was the clue to the decision. It was clear from the strong bidding of North and South that they had just about all the high-card strength in the deck except for what West had himself. Hence East was bound to have a very weak hand. There could be only one reason for East's bid with so weak a hand: Marked shortness in spades.

Reasoning that his partner was short in spades West opened the ace of that suit. He continued with another spade, and East ruffed. A club return handed the lead back to West, and another spade permitted East to ruff for the second time.

It is interesting to note that no other defense would have set the contract. If West had led the ace of clubs first, he then could give his partner only one spade ruff. If West failed to lead spades at all South would be able to draw trumps and run the diamonds, after which there would be no problem.

Both sides vulnerable. West dealer.

	NORTH ♠ 10 8 4 ♡ A K 9 3 ◇ A K Q 7 3 ♣ 7	
WEST ♠ A Q 9 5 2 ♡ 7 4 ◇ 9 8 4 ♣ A Q 6		EAST ♠ 7 ♡ 8 5 2 ◇ 6 2 ♣ J 10 9 8 5 4 2
	SOUTH ♠ K J 6 3 ♡ Q J 10 6 ◇ J 10 5 ♣ K 3	

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	Dbl.	2♣	2N.T.
Pass	3◇	Pass	3♡
Pass	4♡	All Pass	

RUSSIA THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Pen And Camera Cover Tour By Two Observant Deaf-Mutes!

★

"A Little boy named Grischa, who wore an ornamental hat made of marsh grass, ran up to his mother and cried with wonder, 'But these Americans are people just like us!" writes Geoffrey Trease in John O'London's Weekly.

For "Americans" substitute "Russians", and you have the theme of 'A Russian Journal' (Heinemann, 21s.,) in which one of America's finest living writers, John Steinbeck, has collaborated with one of her outstanding photographers, Robert Capa, to report on a short trip they made to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1947. Nothing more blackly underlines the present tragic bisection of our world than that so brief and superficial a tour should be remarkable. But remarkable it is. So few independent observers have been able to visit Russia since 1935 that the most modest trip achieves the interest of an exploration. Even what Messrs. Steinbeck and Capa managed to do in 1947 would almost certainly be impossible to-day.

They set out to record, in ink and celluloid, the everday life of the Soviet population, and to dispel, for the American public, some of the popular illusions—of Mongolian hordes, Marx-moulded automata, and so forth. They wanted to show the American reader (what fewer British readers have ever doubted) that the Russians "are people like us," in so far as they eat, laugh love, sing, dance, hope and fear. They were not concerned with political controversy or prediction or interpretation, but only with what their eyes saw and their respective media could capture.

How They Got Ahead

They made their plans in this way, says Mr. Steinbeck: "If we could do it, it would be good, and a good story. And if we couldn't do it, we would have a story too, the story of not being able to do it." It is to the credit of the Soviet authorities that, for once, they apreciated the force of that second consideration.

For, as Mr. Steinbeck truly observes, "the Russians are the worst propagandists, the worst public relations people, in the world." But they let him in, and, what is far more surprising, they let in Mr. Capa too with his camera, and let him out again with the bulk of his 4,000 pictures, the pick of which adorn this beautifully produced book.

Nobody nowadays pretends that "the camera cannot lie." In the hands of an unscrupulous propagandist—or even of a naive enthusiast—it can lie like a diplomat. Mr. Capa has used his lens fairly and honestly. He does not overdo the hapy peasants, the symbolic tractors, or the beetling sun-balconies. He gives us the common Russian scene—the shabby kerchiefed women and the unshaven men, the wet pavements and the rutted country tracks. War damage apart, it might be the Russia I lived in fourteen years ago. And Mr. Steinbeck's word-pictures have the same nostalgic quality.

Moscow, Kiev, Tiflis, Mtskhet, Batum....These well-remembered places (with Stalingrad, which I never knew) comprise the Russia they visited. Moscow looks fundamentally the same. Ancient, lovely Kiev is ruined, only less than Stalingrad, but the girls are as outstandingly pretty as they used to be, "They have flair," writes Mr. Steinbeck appreciatively; "they walk with a swinging stride, and they smile easily. While they were not better dressed than the women of Moscow, they seemed to carry their clothes better.... The people in Kiev did not seem to have the dead weariness of the Moscow people."

The Caucasian towns were never reached by the Nazis, and the changes are even less, though a good deal must have happened in Tiflis since I was there—Mr. Steinbeck found it "incredibly clean....the first clean Oriental city I have ever seen."

The honesty and value of a Russian travel book can only be assessed in the light of the reviewer's own experience. In this case, having not only viewed so many of the same places, but having felt almost identical sensations—irritation, fatigue, hilarity, perplexity, and so on—I find 'A Russian Journal' as far as it goes, one of the mots honest reports which have been given to us.

Every incident carries the stamp of authenticity. On entering Russia they found that the Customs official "was not looking for anything in particular, he was just interested. He turned over our shining equipment, and fingered it lovingly....He just seemed to be interested in foreign things. And he also seemed to have almost unlimited time." So too, in 1935, when we left Russia after a six months' stay, all the Leningrad Customs really examined was a handsome picture-book, one of their own Soviet publications, which they had evidently not see before.

Too Much Book-Keeping

Now I know, too, why restaurant meals took so long to serve. "Since everything in the Soviet Union, every transaction, is under the State, or under monopolies granted by the State, the book-keeping system is enormous. Thus the waiter, when he takes an order, writes it very carefully in a book But he doesn't go then and request the food. He goes to the book-keeper, who makes another entry concerning the food which has been ordered, and issues a slip which goes to the kitchen. There another entry is made, and certain food is requested. When the food is finally issued, an entry of the food issued is also made out on a slip, which is given to the waiter. But he doesn't bring the food back to the table. He takes his slip to the book-keeper who makes another entry that such food as has been ordered has been issued, and gives another slip to the waiter, who then goes back to the kitchen and brings the food to the table, making a note in his book that the food which has been ordered, which has been entered, and which has been delivered, is now, finally, on the table. This book-keeping", concludes Mr. Steinbeck with the good humour of one now eating again under the anarchic conditions of Western democracy, "takes considerable time."

Things work out in the end, and one gets away from Moscow. These two Americans travelled by air and, over short distances, by car, so they missed all those fruitful chance contacts which repay one for long days and nights in second-and third-class railway carriages, Black Sea coastal steamers, and the like. But, when they did come down to earth, they saw much the same things as the pre-war visitor did. They, too, rode on that fascinating light railway operated by the cibildren of Tifli. and took that other, funicular, railway "straight up the cliff to the great restaurant at the top which overlooks the whole of the valley. It was evening—and the city was lighted below us. And the evening sky was golden behind the black Caucasus peaks." Mr. Capa even tried for—and failed to get—the identical view I wanted to snap on the Georgian military highway. He "lined up four objects that he wanted to get on one camera plate; the hydro-electric dam, a statue of Lenin, a fifth-century church, and the square hole of a Sumerian grave." The bus-driver told me that if he had stoped as I asked, and I had stood up with my camera, "they" would have started shooting, Mr. Capa seems to have been dissuaded in less ominous terms.

Intensely Amusing

This is an intensely amusing book, written with that peculiarly American blend of innocence and spohistication. Of course, most of the innocence is assumed for the occasion, to fit the uncontroversial purpose of the report. No one can really approach Russia without preconceptions—least of all a man who has produced "The Grapes of Wrath" and "The Moon is Down." Mr. Steinbeck's innocence has something socratic about it, but he wears it very well.

Wisely, he seldom tries to go farther below the surface than Mr. Capa's camera can go with him. That is why the book is true only 'as far it goes." Neither of the collaborators spoke Russian—they remark that they could not even spell out the English notice, "Cocktail Bar", when it was explained in Russian characters.

This was, to all intents and purposes, a tour made by two highly intelligent, acutely observant deaf-mutes. They give us an excellent idea of what some Russians and some parts of Russia look like, but of the rest—the great submerged majority portion of this iceberg—they can give us no glimpse.

If U.S. Quits Asian Mainland

WILL 'WHITE AUSTRALIA' POLICY SURVIVE?

★

A SERIES of alarums and excursions have in the past few months troubled the Australian national conscience. There have been more wrangles with Asian neighbours, and notably the Philippines, on the discriminatory impost of a "White Australia". writes the Melbourne correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

Pacific Flare-up

Now, although India may have been saved for the time being for Western democracy, China has been irrecoverably lost. Australia faces the prospect of Chinese mercantile imperialism reaching to the approaches of Darwin not within decades but within a very few years. Whether or not it wears a Communist or any other badge may not matter in its final effect on a White Australia, whatever it may suit Canberra politicians to pretend.

Australia is troubled by continuing chaos in Burma and by the tortuous conflicts in Indo-China and Indonesia, which have achieved nothing so far but a strengthening of extremist factions. In the Philippines, now Australia's nearest independent neighbour, there is a smouldering conflict between a corrupt political party of landholders and landless peasant guerillas, which shows ominous signs of flaring into a duplication of the Kuomintang-Communist conflict

Australia's hopes of an early Japanese peace treaty have not been fulfilled yet and there are less and less signs of its conforming to Australia's wishes. At Tokio a banker from Detroit has moved in to take over, in effect, from the General from Kansas—which is symbolical of Washington's decision to speed Japan's industrial recovery, even if it means reinstating the old industrial barons, while writing off Japan as a military liability.

This elimination of Japan from the main area of United States strategic defence, coupled with the processes of hasty American withdrawal from the Asian mainland, has been presented to Australians as symptomatic of a profound change in American strategical thought.

By abandoning the construction of the first super aircraft-carrier the United States Defence Secretary has not merely administered a rebuke to more grandiose-minded admirals. He has apparently rejected the "go anywhere, do anything" school of American military thought, which conceived of American bridgeheads in East Asia protected by massive carrier-based air cover.

There has been discussioyn in Australia as to whether this change in United States' strategy owes something to new Soviet methods of firing guided rockets from submarine platforms. But more important than the precise shape of Wellsian weapons to come is the general conclusion that the United States has "gone cold" on the defence of South-east Asia in a world war. It needs no more than a glance at the atlas to realise that for purposes of grand strategy South-east Asia and Australia are more or less interchangeable terms.

At the same time, it is worth noting that from Hong Kong to Darwin is about the same distance as from Darwin to Hobart. Strategic values, as they have to be understood by Australia, are somewhat different to those which went into the Brussels Pact or even the Atlantic Pact.

Faced with the realities of an American withdrawal from the Western Pacific, Australia is not reassured by any simplifications quoted from a section of the London press—that section which seemed most anxious recently to solve the Far East question by sending a Royal Naval cruiser squadron up the Yangtze,—simplifications to the effect that the South-west Pacific has been "allotted" to British naval and air power

Will History Repeat Itself?

There is no inclination here to discount the supreme value of the Commonwealth association nor to doubt Britain's determination to remain strongly based at Singapore.

Nevertheless, by the tokens of what happened at Singapore in 1941-42 and what is happening, perforce, at Hong Kong today, Australia knows that she cannot rely on Britain to defend her in a world war.

In this alarming sequence of events and portents the Australian national conscience is undergoing some stress, not to be allayed fully by continued industrial expansion; by boom prices for wool; by the long-term meat contract with Britain; or by Melbourne's capture of the 1956 Olympic Games. It might even be said that in recent years Australian psychology has undergone a change as profound and far-reaching as American strategic thinking.

The disposition of a young Australia to regard itself as automatically blessed with a boundless destiny and to remark on everything Australian—from limited working hours to unlimited beefsteaks—as the best and brightest in the world, or at least in the Southern Hemisphere, has been replaced almost overnight by much sadness and cynicism. There are even Cassandras venturing into print to ask whether a White Australia can survive another decade.

"Asian Neighbours"

These psychological ups and downs are perhaps an inescapable part of young communities, as of youth generally. Australia's special burden is to suffer them at a turning point in world history. Within a year or two Australia may have stabilised and correlated her immigration and housing problems. She may find an adjustment with Asian neighbours in her near north, based on a recognition of their nationalistic aspiration and the offer of Australian technical aid—an offer in which the sponsored enrolment of Asian students at Australian schools and universities may knock the more jagged edges off the White Australia policy.

What is to be done about the defence of Australia in another world war nobody seems to know, or to care to consider too closely

Let us talk it over—

AS in the nursing profession so also in the world of sports, the pride of place among Indian women goes to those belonging to the minority communities, the Christians and Parsees. It is only appropriate therefore that two of them should have been included in the delegation of Indian sportsmen who will be representing the country at the sports meet at Lingiad. There's no reason for grudging this unique honour done to our sisters.

However it would not be in the larger interests of the nation as a whole to allow this thing to continue indefinitely. At present, whether it be aquatic tournaments, or games like hockey and volley ball, or athletic events, the top honours are always scored by Mirandas, Mabels and Roshans; not only that but rarely do we come across Kamalas, Shantas and Indiras participating in these out-door sports. Why should it be so? It is because our woman are lacking in sports-consciousness?

That would not be quite a correct thing to say, at least not in the year of grace 1949. A check-up of local or inter-district tournaments of Indian games played during the past few years will show that other Indian girls are as good sports and keen competitors as their Parsee and Christian sisters who wield the hockey stick or sport a twist-piece swimming costume By way of fresh proof an be cited the creditable success a number of them have achieved in the recent examinations conducted by the Bombay Physical Education Committee in Indian games such as 'Khokho', 'Hututu' 'Atyapatya etc.

There are then other causes why women of the majority community have failed so far to make their mark in sports which are international in their status and in which a number of women have set records. In the first place, the very character of the spots—that of being foreign to the soil—could not attain for them a popularity same as enjoyed with the other communities who were always ready to follow the alien rulers even in their language, manners and social graces. The problem of a suitable dress also counted more with our women than it as ever done with men, with the latter the changeover from the 'dhoti' to pyjamas, shorts and trousers has been far too swifter.

Moreover social conditions also did not allow Hindu and Muslim women free opportunities for out-door life. In this respect the Christian and Parsee communities have been more advanced. Equally important is the monetary aspect of it. The foreign games were found to be an expensive business compare with native sports for which all the paraphernalia required is an open space and unimpaired limbs! For this very reason our schools and even colleges could not pay enough attention to these. Of course these institutions did not keep aloof from games like tennis, badminton and hockey. Girls schools (Government and privately run) patronised by the better classes of society could boast of a badminton or tennis court but ninety-nine per cent of them did not care to make available the proper kit. Nor did they deem it necessary to engage a special coach for girls desirous of learning the game and willing to pay for it.

In contrast with these the English schools (private or missionary) tried to provide all the facilities to their pupils. Naturally the standard of game in the latter was superior to that of the former. When I think of my own school days and the inter-school competitions we used to have, I cannot but point an accusing finger at the school authorities. Whatever the preparation of our players in the tournament they had always to suck the lime which was just natural considering the handicap with which they were called upon to play!

But this had a serious effect upon the morale for our girls sufferced from an inferiority complex before the trimly dressed rivals from the Convent schools! It is a pity that this side of the matter was never considered by the elders. I often feel if the school-day complexes cling to our Shantas and Savitas in after life too and cramp their style foreover. Unfortunately things do not seem to have changed for the better in most schools even to this day.

But of course the world outside has changed a lot. India has become a free nation and she must encourage national sports. As the same time it cannot be denied that the foreign games have come to stay In view of their international popularity and for purposes of international sports (which are valuable as a means of cultural contacts) she must raise the standard of her game. How can that objective be achieved if members of the majority community do not make their rightful contribution? Speaking about women of this section of society they shall do well to remember one more factor which has hampered their progress in this respect The attitude to sporting activity which was regarded as no more than social accomplishment will have to be changed!

—*Leela*

GLAMOUR IN DECOR

Hollywood Sets New Styles And Standards In Furniture

★

WHEN William Keighley, the Hollywood producer, and his wife toured the Orient recently, they were invited to the home of a Chinese millionaire.

They expected to see a close-up of rich Eastern decor, and were surprised to be ushered into a glasswalled drawing room furnished with white rugs, white Venetian blinds, and blond Sweedish furniture.

"I have an eerie feeling I've been in this room before," whispered Keighley. "If there was a Capehart record player and a portable bar, I'd be sure of it."

Their host greeted them cordially. "You recognize?" he asked, waving a hand to indicate the room. "It is from one of your pictures." And he pushed a button to start a concealed Capehart and clapped his hands for a houseboy to wheel in the portable bar, "says a writer in the "Magazine Digest."

Fan Mail

Not all films can order a reproduction of an entire movie set for their living room, but to an amazing extent even the most modest American way of life is patterned on "what people see in the movies." The chairs they sit on, the beds they sleep in, the tubs they bathe in, all can be traced not merely to the movies in general, but to specific pictures. So can drapes, wall coverings, rugs—and even the dogs which lie on the rugs.

Before The Barretts of Wimpole Street appeared on the nation's screens the cocker spaniel was just another breed of dogs, not particularly popular. But the cocker in the picture was so appealing that suddenly everybody wanted one. Breeders climbed on the bandwagon—and today there are more cockers in America than any other breed.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer admits that Cedric Gibbons receives as much fan mail as do some of its stars. Mr. Gibbons receives as much fan mail as do some of its stars. Mr. Gibbons, the studio's art director and supervisor of sets, is a personable gentleman, but the hundreds of letters he receives every week do not request his photograph. The letters demand:

"Please send me the floor plans of the modernized Early American Home I saw in When Ladies Meet. I am building a house and would like to incorporate some of your ideas".

"Could you possibly let me have samples of the drapery and slip-cover material used in Forsaking All Others? My house is almost as ugly as the brownstone in the picture, and if Edwin B. Willis, your set decorator, could brighten up that interior, I'm going to try to do the same."

New Trend In Furniture

"Where can I buy the classical Colonial furniture I saw in Joan Crawford's The Gorgeous Hussy? It's exactly what I need for my house."

All these pictures, incidentally, started new trends or revived forgotten styles of furniture, as did Summer Holiday, in which wicker chairs were featured. Holiday In Mexico caused an immediate rush for Spanish-influence decor.

These sudden, movie-caused "crushes" on various types of furniture and interior decorating are a little hard on the nerves of furniture manufacturers and interior decorators, who never know what demand to expect next. Architects have come to expect to be told by clients: "Go and see One Touch of Venus—I want similar push-button controls for my drapes, doors, and drawers."

Movies Move Trade

Nevertheless, the "trade" is grateful to the movies for keeping the public's interest stirred up. Last year, the American Institute of Decorations presented its Grand Award to Russell Gausman, property supervisor of Universal-International, for his The Senator Was Indiscreet interiors.

Cecil B. de Mille is generally credited with fathering the modern American bathroom. He has featured bathtub scenes in some 20 of his movies.

De Mille recently revealed the reason, in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, for his preoccupation with baths:

"When I was a very little boy, my father moved north to try and rehabilitate the family fortunes. The family was from North Carolina and had been ruined by the Civil War. He rented a house in Echo Lake, N.J., for dol. 30 a month.

"On Saturday night they'd bring out and old tin wash tub, and mother would heat water in anything that would hold water. My brother Bill, being the oldrer would get dunked first. Then I was put right where he had been in the same water. Well, I sort of remembered all that. I decided that if I ever got the chance, I would try to do something about it."

Hollywood's influence doesn't always make everybody happy. The telephone people, for example, were grateful enough when Don Ameche immortalized Alexander Graham Bell on the screen, but they were less than enthusiastic when, after another picture an estimated 1,000,000 women "tampered with company property" by painting their telephones white. A Jean Harlow picture showed the platinum blonde using a "French" telephone in several scenes—and the instrument was painted to match her hair.

Hollywood Influence

It was no coincidence that white-painted furniture became popular during the depression, asserts TODAY'S WOMAN. In those days the movie studios were running on minimum budgets, and they hit on the economical idea of painting old furniture white. The public assumed that it was a new vogue, and, as a result, it was.

At the moment RKO's set department is working overtime to cope with the demand for blueprints of the house which starred in Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House—a three-bedroom frame Connecticut-style house, worth about dol 25,000.

"People must feel they'll be ahead of the game if they just build the new house without the expense Cary Grant and Myrna Loy went through in tearing down the old one," explained Albert D'Agustino, head of RKO's art department, who designed the dream house in collaboration with a member of his staff, Carroll Clark.

"Blandings" houses are beginning to spring up all over the country—and in 10,000 years archeologists may well ponder the architectural connection between American and Javanese culture! A coffee planter in Java has requested, and has been sent, full plans for a "Blandings" house he intends to build in the jungle.

British WRENs take a lesson in anatomy in the hospital grounds at Chatham. On the right is the figure-head of "Scout," a corvette launched in 1856.

"BANK WHILE YOU DRIVE"

A depositor does not leave his car—a special window at the Bayside National Bank, Bayside, Long Island, permits him to carry out his business from the driveway while in his car.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Extent of Indian art—From eclecticism to exoticism—Sources of Indian designs—Scope of the revival—Patronage to village artists—Wanted planning of museums—Care of Ajanta and Ellora—New industries and designs.

Addressing a meeting in London, last month, Dr. Reginald Le May, who is regarded as one of the great experts on Far Eastern Art, traced the influence of Indian art on South-East Asia. He illustrated his theme with photographs, which demonstrated how Indian art had spread with Buddhism to Burma, Siam, Indo-China and Java. Then in his summing-up of the geographical land-marks, he made a statement that all art south of the great mountain range cutting off South-East from China was imbued with Indian culture.

Frontiers Of Indian Art

Dr. Le May's retrospective survey of the extension of India's art beyond her present geographical frontiers was confined to the plastic and pictorial forms. Dance, drama and music were obviously outside its scope, but the influence of these arts is still perceptible, in varying degrees, in Far Eastern countries. If all arts are taken together, one can visualise with least difficulty the boundaries of the artistic empire which India had built up without force in ancinnt times.

Art, to be Indian, should not mean painting alone by which it is connoted erroneously at present. Dr. Le May has stretched its definition to sculpture. In ancient days, the term art had a much wider connotation ranging from the designs of utilitarian objects to mural painting, sculpture and architecture. India had affirmed the principle that art was for life's sake and not for the sake of exhibitions "in season". Designs of buildings, furniture, textiles, utensils, etc., were included in the domain of her art.

Right Approach

The characteristics, by which art was distinguished as Indian, were common to mural painting, sculpture and industrial designs and decorations. All the different forms had shown the hall-mark of our basic tradition. Art had remained constant in spite of the variations of the medium. Conversely stated, the variations of the medium had not affected the integrity of art. While inaugurating the exhibition of Indian Art at the Government House, New Delhi, a few months ago, the Governor-General had evidently referred to the magnificence as well as magnitude of such art-heritage, when he said, "We have a very sound foundation of culture and art on which we can build worthily." India's art of the present and future must rest on this foundation.

Dr. Le May declared that it was difficult for him to compress into one lecture his impressions of the art of Far Eastern countries; but there are in this country some Europeans and also Indians to whom a single sentence is sufficient to denounce Indian art. A few self-styled progressivists and modernists among them, who have sought cheap popularity by raising slogans, are now agitating for the ruthless destruction of everything that might happen to be old in art. Indiscreet eclecticism, which was hitherto their creed of art, has now advanced to stark exoticism. The progress, for which they are clamouring, has proved to be slavish invitation of the mannerism of Western modernists.

Although the Government of India has had to face some criticism owing to its approach to the problem of art, it has, one must admit, given no credence to the slogans raised from the progressivists' quarters. For the conference on art, which it has proposed to convene, the terms of reference have included, among other things, discussion on the means of encouraging indigenous styles of painting together with folk art and on the use of Indian designs. The range of Indian art which stretches from the indigenous styles to designs is much wider than one, who thinks of art in the terms of painting, can imagine. The Government should make sure that the conference is competent to cover it. Between such extreme will lie commercial art which needs to be Indianised.

Sources Of Designs

The Government has already shown appreciation of Indian art by selecting ancient motifs as the designs of State emblems and postage stamps. Indigenous designs admit of an extensive scope of applicability in modern times. If thoughtfully exploited, Indian life will begin to assimilate again the art which was germane to it. The designs of textiles, jewellery, etc., could be made distinctive of the indigenous tradition; but integration should not mean haphazard application. The introduction of the Ajanta arch in buildings, whatever be their designs, should be considered as a gross abuse of Indian art.

The designs, which can be put to practical use, are scattered far and wide in as well as outside the country. They would be independent works, ornamental patterns or constituents of finished works of art like architectural panels. The wealth of art represented by them is bound to be missed if painting alone is taken as everything of art. An exhaustive survey of designs should be one of the initial stages in the approach to them, but it should be entrusted to those who have captured the spirit of the country's art tradition and should be undertaken with an eye on the possible points of applicability.

Whatever designs have been preserved or would be discovered should be utilised in preference to their foreign rivals. The revival should pave the way to the development. It should not end in mere repetitions of the old motifs and patterns. The development of designs presupposes sustained creative endeavour by artists and designers and also research on the basis of the available material. The search for creative artists and research should be initiated side by side with the survey.

Encouragement to folk art will be among the items on the agenda of the art conference. In this country, a distinct line of demacration between folk and classical art cannot be drawn. The forms, which are popularly known as folk art, sometimes show the elements which would be classical in conception. Again the art forms, which are essentially folk, are hailed by the so-called progressivists as the development of Indian art if they are borrowed by any influential artist as the basis of his style. The revival should lead to the analysis of the classical elements in folk art. It must include, in its scope, the classic tradition, painting, folk art, designs and also sculpture and architecture. The Government should take a comprehensive view of art.

"MOTHERLY LOVE" by B.M. Sukhadwala, G.D. (Art), of the SirJ. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

Art In Villages

The Government of India is said to have sanctioned, this year, eight scholarships with a view to developing art in the context of rural life. These scholarships are to be awarded to artists who will stay in villages, participate in villagers' life, encourage them to decorate their houses and themselves decorate the local schools and other buildings in the adjoining villages. To depute artists to rural areas is one of the ways of conveying art to villagers. The scheme would be of mutual benefit as the artists would also find some useful material for their art.

There is no reason to suppose that Indian villages have gone bankrupt of art. Some districts have, in their population, communities of mural painters who are still decorating the houses in villages. The Government has assigned a place to folk art in the plan of the revival, but it has, hitherto, not recognised artists among the village-folks as "artists" or considered them eligible for patronage. It is high time that the Government should announce its policy with regard to the question of extending patronage to the artists, architects, dancers and musicians, who belong to the hereditary class, but who have not yet felt the happy impact of independence.

Protection To Monuments

Following the agitation, in last March, for alleged vandalism at the Ellora Caves, the Government of Hyderabad had appointed a committee of experts to suggest measures for the protection and preservation of sculpture and frescoes in the Ajanta and Ellora Caves. This Committee has submitted their report on Ajanta which is printed and is available to the public. The report on Ellora is to follow shortly. In the Ajanta report, the Committee have suggested improvements necessary for the protection of the caves and for making them comfortable for visitors. They have also recommended to the Government to send a graduate in organic chemistry to Europe for training in archaeological chemistry and in the special methods of the preservation of frescos

In addition to the improvements indicated by the Committee, the Government of Hyderabad should provide, to visitors and students, facilities for staying near the caves especially at Ajanta and should arrange for the propagation of the classic art of Ajanta and Ellora. Costly books and reproductions are already in the market, but the Government should devise ways and means for issuing cheaper publications and reproductions, so that persons of moderate means and, particularly, art students can buy them.

Museum Organisation

The Government of the United Provinces has constituted a Museum Advisory Board. The chief function of the Board is to advise on the working and better organisation of the existing museums and on the establishment of new ones. In every Province and States Union, the existing museums will have to be reorganised and developed and the new ones will have to be established according to the local requirements. The need of opening independent industrial museums or industrial sections in the existing or new museums should not be overlooked.

The planning of museums is a specialised work and should, therefore, be entrusted to a committee of experts. The U.P. Government has, by constituting an Advisory Board, has given a timely lead to other Provinces and States Unions in the matter of museum organisation. The Province of Bombay, whose boundaries have been widened considerably owing to the merger of States, requires a Museum Advisory Board which would lay down a definite policy so that all the existing museums would receive due attention from the Government and public and all of them including the new ones could be administered efficiently. The Government of Bombay, having taken the question of art education in hand, should now proceed with the task of organising an advisory and administrative machinery for museums.

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"BRITAIN WAS THE BANKER FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.
MUTUAL HELP!
BUT INSTEAD OF THE BANKER SAVING HIS CLIENT IT HAD TO BE A MUTUAL EFFORT TO SAVE EACH OTHER" — MR BEVIN
"THE CONGRESS WOULD LOSE ITS POWER IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT ONE OR TWO YEARS. IT WOULD BE A GREAT AND SUDDEN FALL."
—DR LOHIA.
BUT I WAS ONLY FOOLING!
SHOUT MORE-WORK LESS LEADERSHIP
CONGRESS
TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

He Put Socialism On Britain's Political Map

(Continued from Page 3)

AND THE MAN (1894) with the romantic conception of the soldier.

Through Palace Of Truth

Shaw studied the conventional conception of a character as it appeared on the stage and then the minds of the public, and then inverted it for the purposes his own challenge to the lethargy in contemporary thought. For the romantic courtesan he substitued the hard-headed business woman, Mrs. Warren, and for the Guardsman of Ouida, who emerged from action with his uniform in parade-ground perfection, he showed the conscript who knows hunger, fear, dirt and despair It was as if all his characters were passing through 'Gilbert's Palace of Truth' and disclosing themselves unashamedly as they were. The satiric effect of his characterisation was undoubted, even if it was obtained at some loss of human depth and variety.

His language, especially on moral questions, is generally as straight and solid as that of a 'bargee' and far less ornate and symbolic than that of a 'hansom-cabman'. The prosperous Englishtine complains that Mr. Shaw is making fool of him; Mr. Shaw is, with laborious lucidity, calling him a fool. G. B. S. calls a landlord a thief; and the landlord, instead of denying or resenting it, says, "Ah that fellow hides his meaning so cleverly that one can never make out what he means. It is all so fine spun and fantastical." G. G. S. calls a stateman a liar to his face, and the stateman cries in a kind of ecstasy, "Ah what quaint, intricate and halftangled trains of thought. Ah what elusive and many coloured mysteries of half-meaning!" It is, of course quite clear what Shaw means, even when he is joking, and it generally means that the people he is talking to ought to howl aloud for their sins. But the average representative of them undoubtedly treats Shavian meaning as tricky and complex, when it is really direct and offensive. He always accuses Shaw of pulling his leg, at the exact moment when Shaw is pulling his nose.

Idol Of Intellectuals

From the moment that play appeared in 1903 Shaw became the idol of the intellectuals. The qualities in him that especially appealed to intelligent youth were his irreverence for tradition and office, his indifference to vested interests and inflated reputations, his contempt for current morality his championship of unpopular causes and persecuted people, his vitality and humour, and above all his inability to take solemn people seriously. There was always something of the rebellious schoolboy about him.

It was through the production of CANDIDA in New York in 1903 that Shaw began to capture the theatre, and the American success led Granville Barker to introduce the play into a serious of matinees at the Royal Court Theatre.

In the next phase of his development Shaw departed from the contemporary scene to portray historical figures though maintaining the same fromula of inversion as he has first employed in MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION. The nineties had almost worshipped a romantic conception of Napoleon, and so in THE MAN OF DESTINY (1895) Shaw presented a satiric portrait of the young Bonaparte, which mocks at the grandeurs and idealisation. In CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA (1898) he made his utmost attempt upto this period in the presentation of an historical character. CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA completely changed the general attitude to historical subjects and revolutionised the treatment of history in biography, drama and novel. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that Shaw's influence, directly or indirectly may be felt in every branch of human thought

Shaw's other plays before 1914 have given evidence of great versatility. Already in YOU NEVER CAN TELL (1896) he had shown that his genius could have an almost irresponsible exuberane. In the later plays the exuberance remains even when a social theme is elaborately explored. So in 1906 there is gaiety in DOCTOR'S DILEMMA where the Shavian attack on the medical profession is presented and again in MISSALLIANCE (1910) which has education

SALEH he produced his most elaborate dramatic creation, in which he goes back to the vary beginning of things and forward as far as thought can reach in order to show the nature of the life force and its effect on the destiny of man. He confesses that he had intended MAN AND SUPERMAN to be a dramatic parable of creative evolution. The last group of plays, ST. JOAN (1923), APPLECART (1924) THE MILLIONAIRES (1936) and GENEVA (1938) maintained his mounting popularity In the APPLE-CART, G. B. S. hits popular Government in its one really week spot—that it is not popular. In the person of the "Maid", n ST JOAN, he has constructed a character which served all the purposes of his thought, and yet remained an attractive and credible person. With his prefaces, his speeches and his plays, G.B.S. made people think, who had never thought seriously before. Even where his ideas were not original he popularised the ideas of others in such an impressive manner that the public became aware of them and interested in them for the first time.

For example, his faith as a creative evolutionist gained more disciples by the production of "MAN AND SUPERMAN" than by over a century's reading in the works of Erasmos, Darwin, Lamarch, Samuel-Butler and others.

Old Man Still Young

Bernard Shaw is an old man who is still young, in an age when the young men are most of them old. It would be untrue to say that he is a cynic; he is never a cynic, for that implies certain corrupt fatigue about human affairs, whereas he is vibrating with virtue and energy.

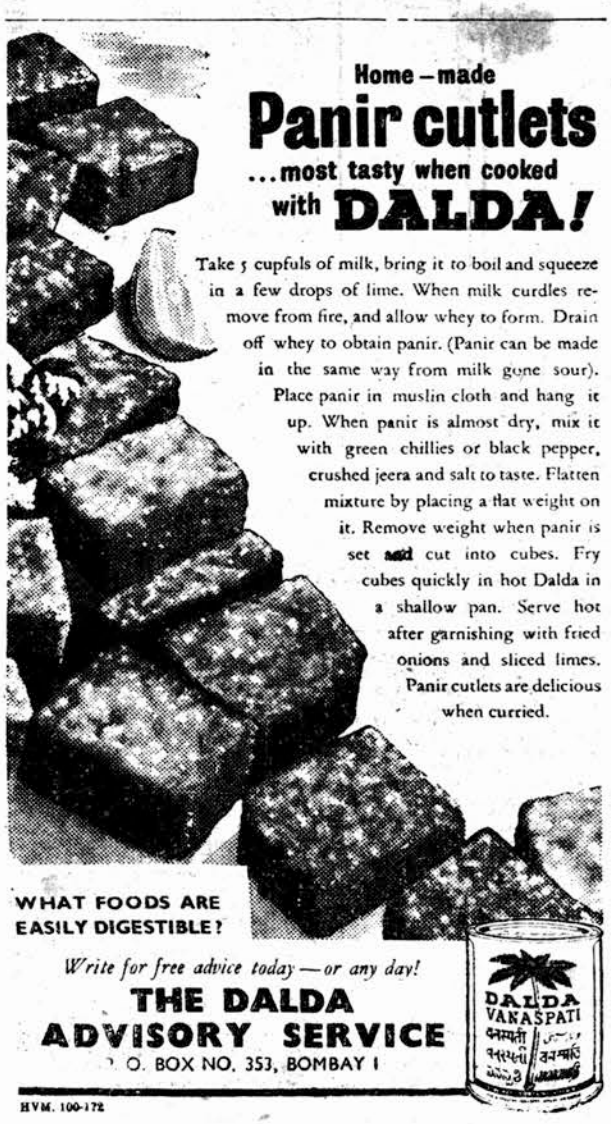
He is never a pessimist; he has never been a defeatist in the 'Holy War' which has been called the battle of life. Hope, hearty conviction, the fighting spirit—these are things not so abounding among the youth of our time that we can fail to salute them in the chief literary veteran of the age.

Again, it would not be fair to call him even a sceptic, for that implies a dogma of hopelessness and definite belief in unrelief. But it is strictly just to describe him at this time, at any rate, as merely a "destructive" person. He is one whose main business, is in his own view, the pricking of 'illusions', the 'stripping away of disguises', and even the 'destruction of ideals'.— ASIAN PRESS COPYRIGHT.

Attitude To Marriage

The attitude of parents to their children, of children to their parents, of husbands and wives to one another has changed so completely since Shaw wrote the prefaces to GETTING MARRIED and MISSALLIANCE that even the clergy dare not moralise on the claims of marriage and parenthood as they did before the Shavian eye was turned on the home.

In 1921 with BACK TO METHU-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Panir cutlets
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Take 5 cupfuls of milk, bring it to boil and squeeze in a few drops of lime. When milk curdles remove from fire, and allow whey to form. Drain off whey to obtain panir. (Panir can be made in the same way from milk gone sour). Place panir in muslin cloth and hang it up. When panir is almost dry, mix it with green chillies or black pepper, crushed jeera and salt to taste. Flatten mixture by placing a flat weight on it. Remove weight when panir is set and cut into cubes. Fry cubes quickly in hot Dalda in a shallow pan. Serve hot after garnishing with fried onions and sliced limes. Panir cutlets are delicious when curried.
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